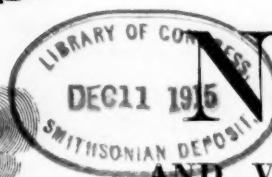


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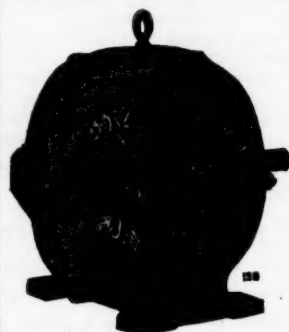
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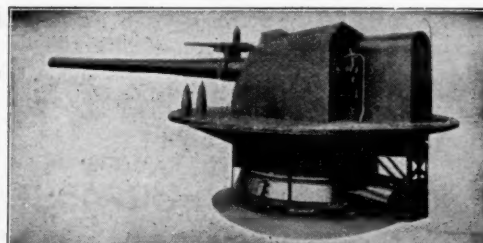
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the Stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list was published in our last issue, except that the 165th Company of Coast Artillery has changed station to Fort Totten from Fort Jay, N.Y., and the 167th Company has changed station to Fort Jay, N.Y., from Fort Totten.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 7. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

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MARLETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti.
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NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
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PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. Sailed Dec. 6 from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, for Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
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Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

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(Continued on page 482.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE CASE OF THE GERMAN ATTACHES.

Who was responsible for the blunder of the State Department in asking Germany to recall her military and naval attachés at Washington, Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed? If its action is correctly reported it was clearly a mistake, in that it offered the Germans a fresh chance to pick a quarrel with us. The precedents for the action naturally suggested that the State Department should simply have notified the German government that the two attachés were personae non grata. Had this been done, Germany would not have been able to ask for reasons for our attitude.

Military attachés are stationed at foreign capitals by governments for the avowed and acknowledged purpose of collecting information concerning the plans of the armies to which they are credited. Somebody once called them licensed spies. If they are any good, they learn more than the government to which they are credited would like to have them learn. There is only one commandment they must not break—and that is the eleventh, which says, "Thou shalt not be found out." Once a military attaché has been found out his usefulness is at an end. There is no reason for making charges against him by the offended government to secure his withdrawal. A government which bases its action on charges reflecting on the character of the attaché is in the position of the employer who suspects his servant of stealing, and instead of simply discharging him, invites legal actions and troubles galore by making the charge as an excuse for dismissal. In other words, there was not the slightest reason for the State Department to specify "improper activities in military and naval matters" in its communication to the Berlin government, asking that the offending attachés be called home. The advancement of this allegation served only to give Germany a chance to demand what were the improper "military and naval activities" referred to; and had the State Department fallen into the trap, there would have ensued a course of notes, affirming, on the one hand, the innocence of the two officers, who, when all is said and done, only did their duty; and on the other hand, affirming and re-affirming complicity in plots and crimes for which they cannot be punished, even could they be found guilty in a court of law—which they could not.

The proper course for our Government to follow was the course taken by the French government in the case of Major Henry D. Borup, U.S.A., retired, who was our military attaché in Paris from 1889 to the summer of 1892, when he was recalled by the War Department, upon the request of our State Department, which had received a quiet intimation from the French government that Major—he was then Captain—Borup, was no longer acceptable as a diplomatic representative. Major Borup and his friends always denied the published reasons for his recall—that he had divulged French military information—and the fact remains that the French government officially did not give any reasons for its action. But it did not need to; the bare intimation to our Government that our military attaché was persona non grata was enough for us—as it would have been enough for Germany.

Some 5,000 British soldiers have been recalled from the front to return home and lend their skill in ordnance matters to the huge task. Will our own War Department find anything in this lesson to be taken to heart? Had the British government last fall appreciated the needs of the situation and adopted the measures they did not adopt until last summer the war would now, in all probability, be well on its way to a conclusion, suc-

cessful for the Allies. Organization of the national industries in time of peace, with a view to pointing their tremendous resources efficiently toward productions of war stores in time of military activity, is the surest way to avert national catastrophe.

We must apply to the Springfield Republican the remark of the professor at Harvard to one of the undergraduates of his class: "Mr. Tompkins, you have a larger amount of misinformation on a greater variety of subjects than any other young man in this class." Its hostility to military men appears to make it impossible for the Republican to see the truth concerning any matter relating to them. Anyone who knows our Army officers will tell the Republican that no profession is controlled by higher standards of professional honor and devotion to the public service than the military. Yet the Republican undertakes to make it appear that men of this profession, unlike those of any other, are anxious to breed trouble for others in order that they may find profit for themselves, saying: "Probably, the truth of the matter is that the feelings of soldiers about war are mixed, like those of other people, but not quite in the same proportions. War the soldier may regard as a great evil, but if war were to be abolished, what would become of his profession? 'Othello's occupation's gone.' A pacifist soldier would be an anomaly, and even those who quite sincerely deny wanting war might be dismayed at the prospect of lasting peace." Such a statement is an insult to the intelligence of every reasoning man. The Republican would hardly assert that this was true of any other profession. Why then of the military? The story is told of Dr. Abernethy, the distinguished Scotch physician, that when he was going through the streets of Edinburgh on one occasion he saw a boy break a window. Asking what this meant, he was told that the boy was employed by a glazier, and this was all for the good of trade, whereupon the doctor cracked the boy over the head with a stick, saying, "This is for the good of the trade. I am a surgeon." With the single exception of this apocryphal story we have never known or heard of a doctor with standing in his profession who thus reasoned to his own profit. With a large acquaintance with the most distinguished of our military and naval officers, during and since the Civil War, we never have found one who gave any occasion for the untruthful and insulting jibe of the Springfield Republican. It is altogether unworthy of any periodical that respects itself. The most sincere enemies of war are military and naval men, and they will go farther and suffer more to prevent it than any other class of our citizens. The Republican can cite no single fact in our history that shows the contrary, and the facts that prove our statement are numerous.

A correspondent suggests that the Army needs a new proficiency test and a new standard for field firing. A new test is needed because the present proficiency test only measures target practice proficiency and luck at guessing ranges. A new standard for field firing is needed because a few people are prone to fire one volley in one second and secure a tremendous hitting rate per minute and thereby be highly proficient. Other conscientious souls are apt to fire a fixed number of rounds and to keep shooting until the slowest man has fired his last round, thus securing a low hitting rate per minute and a deficient mark. When a system beats the game, change the game. Our correspondent believes that the formula for figuring proficiency is one that is not, and never will be, generally understood by the most of the troops. This violates the principle that military instruction should always be so simple and direct as to enable the pupils, as a whole, to readily comprehend the reason that governs the action. The present system is neither scientific, accurate, nor simple and direct. It violates the basic rule for getting team work. He says: "What is needed is a test that determines the proficiency attained in collective marksmanship (under tactical conditions). What we have is a test that determines, imperfectly, the collective hitting rate per unit of time regardless of tactical conditions. Hitting results are of small value unless tactical principles are observed in obtaining them. The exercise must be carried on according to circumstances and nature of terrain, team work must be used, and fire superiority must be considered. Without good tactics, good team work, and good fire judgment what hits can you expect to get in combat? A combat problem is the proper thing in the way of a proficiency test. Tactics, team work and fire judgment determine the firing time. When necessary average the ranges. The number of figures struck shows the effectiveness of the fire. Here is the latest thing in proficiency tests. Figure hits this way. Count each figure struck as three hits, count each hit as one hit. Give a perfect mark for one hit or over to every two shots fired at 200 yards or under. Give a perfect mark for one hit to the number of shots fired that is the number of hundreds of yards in the range, i.e., one hit required for every three shots fired at 300 yards; one to four at 400; one to five at 500, etc. Count tactics as thirty per cent., team work as thirty per cent., fire judgment as twenty per cent., and hits as twenty per cent."

It may or may not be significant that some of the professional peace shouters are hastening to cover themselves against the charge of their being opposed to any degree of military preparedness. The Massachusetts Peace Society has issued a pamphlet which undertakes

to state that what it opposes is not national defense, but the international war system which makes military defense seem necessary. "The truth is," it says, "that the peace we want is that based on just and friendly international relations; it has no connection with that passive acceptance of injustice and tyranny which the phrase 'peace at any price' suggests." But the answer to all this is, What does it all mean? Nobody believes in war. But sensible men know that in the present imperfect state of society occasional war is inevitable. The Evening Post in a vigorous attack upon Col. Theodore Roosevelt the other day concluded: " * * * and in the seven years he was President we had peace." Well, there you are. Colonel Roosevelt never had any hallucinations about how to get peace. If he didn't want to fight a war he told the prospective enemy he was perfectly willing to fight him if necessary, but, if it was all the same to him, they might just as well have peace. And there was peace. That is excellent psychology for these days—or any other days.

Here is another blow for the "peace-at-any-price" people. They have been telling us all along that if there is one class of influential men in the country they can rely upon it is the ministers. But the Continent, of Chicago, grew curious as to the exact standing of the clergy toward preparedness, and the editor undertook to poll the Presbyterian clergymen of thirty-nine states. Every tenth minister on the alphabetical list, officially published by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, was sent a return post card. On the question of disarmament, the vote stood 260 against to 72 for the project. The vote in favor of an Army and Navy sufficient in numbers and efficiency to withstand ordinary attack, while new forces were being organized, was overwhelming—275 to 50. Two hundred and thirty-eight clergymen voted that military drill would not inspire American boys with an appetite for war; only ninety-one voted that it would. Similarly, 260 voted against a policy to ignore the possibility of attack by some nation, which is not governed by the belief that war is wrong, and but fifty-seven stood for the atrocious doctrine. To requests for suggestion of plans to remedy the situation the majority of clergymen responded that they favored adequate preparedness as an assistance to the work for peace.

The prediction we made a week ago that the failure of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme was merely a question of time bids fair to be fulfilled even sooner than we had anticipated. Recent advices from London indicate that the figures for the first week or two of the operation of the Derby scheme have fallen off considerably, and that even the plan's author, who embarked upon it with incorrigible optimism, is beginning to see the light that was visible to men like Lord Kitchener and Sir John French a year ago. Surely our own people will take this lesson to heart. Volunteering at its best is a dubious vehicle for raising armies. To be effective armies must spring, full equipped, officered and disciplined, from the ground, like the dragon's teeth of the old Greek fable. And when we say armies we mean armies—not Mr. Bryan's legions of shotgun-armed farmers who would materialize between the rising and the setting of the sun to drive an invader from our sacred shores. The only way to raise armies, which do not partake of something of the comic and the pathetic, is by the institution of national training which prepares every man to do his duty, according to his physical and mental proficiency. It is to be hoped that the point will be appreciated in at least some quarters in Washington.

In a letter to the New York Times, William Banks, Jr., of Toronto, declares that Joseph H. Choate was right in stating in his address before the Massachusetts Branch of the National Security League that "the United States is the most hated nation in the world." But, says Mr. Banks, it is not the American people, but the American Government that Canadians despise, believing, as they do, that that Government misrepresents American feeling toward the war. And of the after effects of this attitude he remarks: "When the war is ended in the only way it can end—toward which country on the American Continent do you think the tide of European emigration will flow? To the United States, where German and Austrian propagandists, emboldened by the pusillanimity of the Government, carry on their anti-Ally campaign by use of the dynamite bomb and the torch, in contemptuous defiance of 'the majesty of the sovereign state,' or to the country that dared to take its place at once in 'the battle line of freedom,' without a thought of the cost?"

An officer of Cavalry writes: "This European war has accentuated the fact that the principal weapon of cavalry is the rifle. Our Cavalry have always fought with the rifle. It may clear many misunderstandings in the mind of the average citizen if we were called 'Mounted Riflemen,' instead of 'Cavalry.' We carry a sword for emergencies which seldom occur. And I am beginning to wish that this sword were made of such dimensions that it could be used on foot as a bayonet. Being mounted riflemen it behooves us to shoot as well or better than infantry, and that is what we are trying to do." We would refer in this connection to the instructive article on the subject of "Dismounted Cavalry," by Lieut. Col. De Rosey C. Cabell, 10th Cav., which appears on page 457.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The President visited the Capitol on Tuesday, Dec. 7, and read his message to the members of both branches of Congress in joint assembly in the House. Besides describing the Administration's plans for increasing the Army and Navy, which have been outlined previously at some length, he touched upon the change in our relations with Latin-America and took the occasion to enunciate what seems to amount to a new Monroe Doctrine, the gist of which is that the supervision and protection of the past has been changed to co-operation in the present. He said, in part:

"Every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards, but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, North and South. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our Government, and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of rational independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence.

"We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control. Pan-Americanism has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment of the spirit of law and independence, and liberty and mutual service."

On the question of preparedness the President said: "We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side the sea, and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freedom."

After explaining the plans for Army increase, the President turned to the scheme for a Continental Army and said: "It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence. At least so much by way of preparation for defense seems to me to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less.

"The program which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the Committees on Naval Affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses, but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the Congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the Navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency, and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the Navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a Navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun, and how soon."

Taking up the question of merchant shipping, the President suggested government aid for the present, at least, while capital is engaged elsewhere, with the understanding that when sufficient private capital should be available for financing high seas fleets the Government might withdraw.

The bills for altering and reforming the government of the Philippines and conferring greater political liberty upon Porto Rico will be submitted again to this Congress, he said. Of the condition of the Treasury, he remarked that on June 30 last the available balance was \$104,170,105.78. The balance of June last and the estimated revenues come to a grand total of \$774,535,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year will be \$753,891,000, and the balance in the general fund of the Treasury will be reduced to \$20,644,605.78. "The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917 \$93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year, which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all of the present taxes or their equivalents, and confine ourselves to the problem of providing one hundred and twelve millions of new revenue rather than two hundred and ninety-seven millions.

"How shall we obtain the new revenue? We are frequently reminded that there are many millions of bonds which the Treasury is authorized under existing law to sell to reimburse the sums paid out of current revenues for the construction of the Panama Canal; and it is true that bonds to the amount of approximately \$222,000,000 are now available for that purpose. But I, for one, do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills. Borrowing money is shortsighted finance. It can be justified only when permanent things are to be accomplished which many generations will certainly benefit by, and which it seems hardly fair that a single generation should pay for. The objects we are now proposing to spend money for cannot be so classified, except in the sense that everything wisely done may be said to be done in the interest of posterity as well as in our own. It seems to be a clear

dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation."

As a principal source of revenue the President suggests an increase of the income tax, with a lowering of the exemption limit. He also said the Secretary of the Treasury had considered the following taxes: One cent per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield, at the present estimated production, \$10,000,000; fifty cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, \$15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank checks, probably \$18,000,000; twenty-five cents per ton on pig iron, \$10,000,000, and twenty-five cents a ton on fabricated steel and iron, probably \$10,000,000.

The President made special reference to the disloyalty of various naturalized citizens, who have been responsible "for the gravest threats against our national peace and safety. Their number is not great," he says, "but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers. America never witnessed anything like this before. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about and we are without adequate Federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out."

Bids were opened Dec. 3 at Washington for 68,422,220 pounds of structural material for battleships Nos. 43 and 44 for government construction. The principal items were bid on by the Carnegie Steel Company, Worth Brothers, and the Carbon Steel Company. Compared with practically the same items purchased for the California, which is being constructed at the New York Navy Yard, the price is \$251,723.50 more for one ship than was paid for these items on the California, or about twenty-five per cent. higher. The price charged for the structural steel materials on the California was \$994,114.19, and the price quoted for the same materials for one of the battleships under consideration for building in a navy yard is \$1,245,837.69, an increase of \$251,723.50. There will be a small reduction in the cost of steel castings if the order is given for two ships instead of one. The lowest bidder for the medium and special treatment steel was the Carnegie Company; for the nickel steel, the Carbon Steel Company; for the castings, the American Steel Foundries; and for two classes of rivets, the Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Company and H. A. Wagner. Examination of the estimates made by the navy yards in making their bids for the construction of the new battleships shows that they had taken into consideration the rise in the price of steel and allowed for it in their estimates. So far as these figures indicate, there is no reason to believe that the estimates made by the navy yards would not be carried out if the construction of these ships is awarded to them. These figures show they could get the structural material at slightly less than they figured on. Secretary Daniels stated that the estimates by the navy yards were not based upon actual bids, but upon informal quotations, and these formal bids were asked for in order that the Navy Department might have binding figures so that before taking final action in awarding the contracts for the ships it might know exactly what the structural steel material would cost.

The efforts made during the session of 1914-15 to induce Congress to pass legislation prohibiting time studies and premium payments in government establishments and in private concerns manufacturing for the Government, resulted in the passage of the so-called Dietrick amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. This legislation was not as effective as its proponents intended, and it is expected that during the present session of Congress stronger efforts will be made to secure more completely prohibitive legislation. A meeting to consider the desirability and means of presenting to members of Congress and to the public a full, accurate and impartial explanation of the nature of time study and premium payments, and of the situation in government and other plants where these have been established, will be held at 2:30 p.m., Friday, Dec. 10, Engineering Societies' Building, Room 5, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York city. The Society to Promote the Science of Management has issued the call for this meeting, accompanying it with a copy of the address on "Scientific Management in Government Establishments," delivered before the Philadelphia School of Commerce, and accounts by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., Oct. 15, 1915. In this address General Crozier describes the application made of the Taylor system in ordnance work and the difficulty he found in its application because of the systematic opposition of organized labor. General Crozier says: "If not prevented by prohibitive legislation, I am confident that the system of scientific management, as it is now practiced at the Watertown Arsenal, can be carried on successfully, to the mutual advantage of the Government and the employees, and with the cheerful compliance of the employees, although probably not of the labor organizations of which some of them are members."

A correspondent asks: "Why not retire all enlisted men to the reserve after twenty years' active service, with three-fourths pay and allowances, same as they receive now after thirty years' active service, with the option that they could be recalled to active service at any time prior to the completion of thirty years served in both active and reserve service?" He gives nine reasons why this scheme would be beneficial to the enlisted man and more so to the country. "The period of enlistment," our correspondent says, "could be lowered to three years and the possible recruit be required to come to a higher standard than at present, thus eradicating that class of recruit that only comes to the Service as a last resort. This class of man in the past has greatly increased our desertions and filled our military prisons from one cause or another. With the three-year enlistment I believe we would get a far better class of man, and with the twenty-year retirement inducement I believe a big per cent. of them would remain with the Service. There would be far more enlistments than for the seven-year period, and

should the man decide to leave the Service after three years he would still be valuable, as he would have had the three years' training."

The Adirondack Enterprise, of Saranac Lake, N.Y., publishes a diagram of the Norfolk Navy Yard with this pertinent remark: "With America alarmed over the spread of dynamite and ammunition plots and other activities of German enemies of the nation, scores of persons in the important seaport and naval base at Norfolk, Va., are amazed that the Government permits the German auxiliary warships, Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm, with their 600 prisoners, to remain in the Norfolk Navy Yard. They are within easy striking distance of the only drydocks on the South Atlantic coast which will berth the new type battleships; are within easy observation of many of the secret and vitally important operations of the Navy Department; are but four miles from a gigantic government storehouse of high explosives and are so situated that they could in a twinkling deal damage which would leave the Atlantic seaboard dangerously crippled in the event of war. It is further conceded that with the men living practically in the midst of the nation's preparations for defense they cannot help seeing things which the Government should guard as jealously as possible from alien eyes."

The Chicago Tribune says: "Instead of trying to bring into existence the extremely improbable 'continental' force, our immediate defense program should concentrate upon the two forces we already have in existence, the Regular Army and the Organized Militia or National Guard. The Wilson program makes the fatal mistake of turning its back upon the chief needs of these two existing organizations while proposing to add to them in their defective state an entirely new organization which will be even more defective. This means the expenditure of more money with nothing approximating a corresponding improvement of defense. We Americans are poisoned with the get-rich-quick fallacy and we are always deluding ourselves with the notion that by some shrewd device we can avoid paying the price. The theory of the continentals is an example of this delusion and we shall make a serious if not fatal mistake if we rely upon it."

George D. Snyder, deputy chief engineer of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad, read a paper before the New York Railroad Club on Nov. 19 on "Railroads and the National Defense." Calling attention to the use of railroads in the Civil War and the increasing importance of such means of transport as indicated by recent events abroad, he said: "It would seem that the United States is behind hand in this matter, as the only officers of the Army who have relations with the railroads in time of peace are those of the Quartermaster's Department, who arrange for the Army transportation, but these relations are purely on a commercial basis, and our Army has no corps of officers skilled in railroad operation, maintenance and construction, nor a body of troops, in either the Regular Service or the Militia, trained in the construction and repair of railways, and these elements in our Army would have to be recruited, organized and equipped after the beginning of a war."

"Who form the no-defense-peace-at-any-price-party?" asks Dr. A. S. McCormick, of Akron, Ohio, himself a veteran of the Boer war and ex-captain of the Victoria Rifles of Canada. "Are they the men who have seen war in its hell of suffering, cruelty, slaughter? Or are they of the individuals who enthuse about the bulletin board, their idea of war acquired from the unscientific, incorrect impossibilities of moving picture dramas? Are they the veterans or the armchair experts? The men who have seen war's grim horrors are strongly in favor of preparedness. Why? Because they know by experience the terrible results of unpreparedness, the fate that has through centuries befallen and will always befall any nation, however great and rich, if it be unprepared to defend its borders against a foe."

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., has made an exhaustive report to Secretary Garrison on the slides in the Panama Canal, dated at Balboa Heights, C.Z., which was published extensively this week in the daily press and is too long to reproduce in these columns. General Goethals gives the first complete history of these slides, with a detailed statement as to the attempts that have been made to control them. He believes that the limits of the present movement have been reached, saying: "If experience counts for aught, there is no doubt that the means adopted and now in use will effect a cure in the slides."

The Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., recently adopted the following patriotic resolution, submitted by Mr. E. T. Cartier Van Dissel, chairman, Military Affairs Committee: "Whereas, recent world events emphasize the importance of the United States giving attention to the matter of preparedness for national defense; be it resolved by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce that we believe it to be the sentiment of most of our citizens that the Army and Navy should be enlarged on a plan recommended by the naval and military experts of the United States Government, until the country will be prepared to resist any invasion that might be attempted."

An officer of the National Guard of the state of Maine writes: "We don't believe that the Continental Army is feasible; but we do believe that the National Guard should be federalized and paid as per the Pay bill now pending; at least federalize it. I believe that every young man eighteen years of age should be compelled to serve three years in the National Guard; he should be paid for his services. Then make the Guard what it should be under Regular Army instruction."

"Your paper should have the largest circulation of any weekly journal in the country, and it would if people only knew about it," writes an officer of the National Guard of Connecticut. "I regard it as an absolute necessity in these times; one cannot keep well informed without it. Your editorial in Nov. 20 issue was a corker. Keep up the good work. Perhaps some time there will be a Congress intelligent enough to see the light."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

In opening his annual report for 1914-15 Secretary Garrison refers to the fact that a considerable portion of the mobile Army stationed in the United States has been engaged in actual service along the Mexican border. This service he declares cannot be too highly commended. "Those along the border have not suffered themselves to be provoked into retaliation, but under conditions calculated to test a soldier's mettle they have shown poise and self-restraint, and with tact, patience and a high order of intelligence have overcome every obstacle confronted in the discharge of the difficult and delicate duties entrusted to them. It has required the exercise of the best qualities of character. Similar appreciation of fine service is due those who were on duty in the state of Colorado. Injected in the midst of an inflamed populace lately in open conflict, they restored and maintained order. Their poise, justness, absolute impartiality and effectiveness not only applied the proper corrective to the situation on the ground, but commended them to all, whatever the individual sympathies might be, and highly commend them to us. Such a demonstration of the spirit which animates and controls the American Army must make every citizen proud thereof." In the Philippines there have been no active military operations.

The general health of the Army was never better; due to camp sanitation and hygiene, for a large part of it has been unfavorably situated on the southern border. The non-effective rates for the entire Army is even lower than last year, when it was the lowest then recorded. The desertion rate is satisfactorily low. The present system of treating military prisoners has continued to work satisfactorily. The success of the military camps of instruction is noted. It is believed that the benefits of these camps "were very far-reaching."

The proposed new organic law for the Philippines, "although the subject of most unfair representation, is approved wherever it is understood." The existing law for the development of the water power of our navigable streams is a makeshift which prevents all development. The increase of water power would enable us to develop the system of fixing atmospheric nitrogen, through the use of the electric furnace, for military as well as industrial purposes. It would relieve us from our dependence on the nitrate beds of Chili which in time of war might be closed to us. A statement is made of the conditions of the Panama Canal. It is anticipated that when the present movement is conquered the permanency of the Canal will be established.

Of the \$170,705,345.83 spent by the War Department during the fiscal year, \$9,790,706.38 was for the civil establishments and \$45,092,790.02 for rivers and harbors, leaving \$115,821,879.43 for military purposes.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY POLICY.

"We now come," says the Secretary, "to the consideration of the military policy to be recommended for adoption. In a self-governing nation the prime necessity for proper action is to secure the concentrated attention of the people; when they are all thinking about the same thing at the same time, they reach a sound and satisfactory conclusion. This subject is now receiving such concentrated attention, and a wise result will be reached when facts are realized and reason is applied. The necessity of a nation having force commensurate with its responsibility is demonstrated by every correct process of reasoning founded upon fact. The essential basis of civilization is maintained by the triumph of what is right over what is wrong, and its progress can only be continued and assured so long as those who sustain the right are stronger than those who assert the wrong."

Secretary Garrison next answers the various arguments against preparedness. The attitude of those who interpret the divine injunction to mean non-resistance concerns the individual and him alone. "Our government is enjoined by the law of its being to use whatever force is necessary to protect the rights of the citizen. One is impelled to query upon what proper consideration there is based any distinction between the right or necessity or desirability of using mental force to repel error, moral force to repel evil, and physical force to repel wrong. There are those who predict that war will never come to this country, and assert that therefore precautions with respect thereto are unwise and needless. There is no basis and no foundation to conclude that this great evil has been eliminated, and it therefore must be treated as are all other existing evils and must be prepared against. Surely, as between resting upon prediction or upon preparation, wisdom would not hesitate." To those who counsel inaction because they mistrust themselves and the nation, assuming that our nation may not be trusted with force for fear that they may misuse it, the Secretary says: "I know of nothing which justifies such an indictment of our people and our nation." As to those who fear "militarism," he says:

"Those who really fear militarism, or, more accurately stated, those who dread real militarism, should be the strongest advocates of reasonable preparation. The latter is the preventive of militarism. If they unwisely defeat reasonable preparedness, they leave the country in a condition where the inevitable result of defeat, humiliation or acute apprehension will be hasty and ill-considered provisions as to armament far beyond anything which calm reason and wise provision would deem necessary."

"There will be those who assert that the proposed policy opposes the traditions of the people and runs counter thereto. This is mere assertion; it is not the fact, and in truth the fact is to the contrary. The proposed policy is exactly in keeping with our traditions. Such traditions are for a standing force, small in relation to population, and a trained and equipped force much larger in proportion thereto but not constantly under arms. This is exactly what the plan proposes."

As to the argument that we should avoid preparation in order to set an example to the rest of the world, Secretary Garrison says: "It entirely overlooks the vital and imperative duty to ourselves which requires that we should protect and defend that which we cherish and hold dear. Furthermore, it overlooks the fact that although we have been just the example that they desire throughout the more than a century and a quarter of our existence, the results existing in the world to-day do not warrant the belief that our example has had any beneficial effect." Why, he asks, should those who assume that preparation will provoke war assume "that a just man or a just nation will cease to be just because

it has the power to be unjust. We must either trust others or trust ourselves. As to preparation for war preventing war, that misstates the position of the sensible advocate of preparedness. It is not asserted that it prevents it, but it is asserted that it tends to prevent it, and in many instances has been demonstrated to have prevented it. Somewhat in the same vein is the insistence of those who say 'I will not consent to the nation having arms until I know against whom it intends to use them.' Identical reasoning would result in saying 'I will not place a club or revolver in the hands of a policeman until he tells me the name of the criminal he intends to use them upon,' or, 'I will not agree to prepare fire apparatus unless you point out where the fires are going to be.' Nor should we object to preparing ourselves reasonably because we cannot be sure that we have protected ourselves against all conceivable possibilities, we would be deliberately choosing the path of folly and not that of wisdom. The two extremes of any proposition are the foolish ones; the reasonable mean is the wise one."

No basis is found in the history of our own or any other nation for the assumption that the exhaustion of resources, and the recollection of the awful suffering will have the effect of deterring nations from entering upon war. "There will be those who believe and assert that the time when war can be avoided by negotiation or arbitration or other like means will be advanced if we refrain from adopting a proper military policy, but will be set back if we do so. It is difficult to comprehend on what basis such a belief can reasonably rest, and therefore it is difficult to reason about it. No one need have the slightest fear that our voice for peaceful settlement of the quarrels of nations will receive any the less attention because we stand for the right and are prepared to maintain it at any proper cost. On the contrary, the voice of such a one is always listened to and usually controls." As to cost, "when a matter is considered from the standpoint of responsibility no one has a right to count the cost." "The first consideration should be, has the nation a responsibility and a duty in this respect? If it has, what is necessary in order that it should take the means commensurate with such duty or responsibility? Secondly, what is the proper cost of taking such means? And thirdly, how shall we secure that which supplies the means?"

"Any present consideration of the subject of military policy requires us to recognize that at this time the people of the country believe that a safe reliance can be placed upon their patriotism, and that it is not necessary to resort to compulsory requirements to provide assurance for the nation's safety. Although very often engaged in war, we have so far survived all shocks from without or within, and never in our history were we more justified in self-gratulation. Direful indeed would it be if this feeling of self-satisfaction should have the result, so often found in history, of self-indulgence, self-deception, and the choice of the easiest way. When a nation or an individual comes to believe that he or it is the favorite of fortune and therefore need not face stern realities and imperative duties and responsibilities, disaster is near, is deserved, and occurs. We must therefore view our responsibilities and measure up to them. Outside of the direct responsibilities to our own citizens and those which we have assumed in territories over the seas, we have declared that the other independent nations of this continent shall remain inviolable in respect to their independence."

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

This brings the Secretary to the consideration of the specific recommendations concerning the proper policy to be adopted. These are sufficiently shown in the War Department's tentative proposal in the form of a bill, published by us last week, and in the previous statement of the "War Department's Military Policy" given on page 293 of our issue of Nov. 6. "The policy proposed," the Secretary tells us, "proceeds upon the basis of existing conditions of a legal and constitutional nature and recognizes existing institutions and the feeling of the people concerning the general subject matter." The Secretary further tells us that the Constitution makes the Militia available for "repelling invasions," but he omits to note that they are also available at the will of the President in the case of *imminent danger of invasion*, and that the President is the sole judge of the fact. The Secretary notes the fact that "we should have in this country a force of at least 500,000 men ready for instant response." He does not believe in having a Regular Army sufficient for those, and there is no legal way by which the National Guard can be brought under Federal control; hence the scheme of a Continental Army. "The total of the enlisted men and officers in the Regular Army, when the plan has been completely carried out, would be 141,843. It is proposed that the term of enlistment in the Regular Army shall be a term of years with the colors and a term of years on furlough, during which latter period the obligation would be to return to the colors in the event of war or the imminence thereof. Under this scheme there would always be in the country a large number of men who had been trained in the Regular Army and who, during the period mentioned, would be subject to the call of the nation to be placed in the Regular Army or to be held in reserve to supply wastage or to be utilized in whatever way was thought best."

As an alternative scheme for that of a cadet corps it has been proposed to reorganize "the military departments now being maintained in various educational institutions under the direction of officers of the Army, detailed under the law for that purpose, so as to make them in effect officers' training schools. The students would receive practical training in annual camps of instruction and on graduation could be commissioned in the Army for a limited period—say one year—as additional second lieutenants for further intensive training, after which they would be commissioned in the officers reserve corps in the grades for which they have demonstrated qualification. We understand that this latter scheme is the one favored by the General Staff."

"But, besides such sources for reserve officers, it is also proposed, under suitable regulations and after proper examination, to commission in the reserve any other qualified citizens. They will be commissioned, up to and including the grade of major, in the various arms, corps, and departments. Under this provision it is proposed to utilize the services not only of members of the National Guard, graduates of military and other educational institutions, and those who have received sufficient training in the so-called business men's camps, but also of civil engineers, railroad men, those engaged in various kinds of motor transportation, including motor cyclists, aviators, etc. Any such reserve officers may organize and bring into the general reserve of the Army bodies of men engaged in their respective occupation."

"It is not now proposed to attempt a rearrangement of Army posts. However undesirable from a military standpoint the location of some existing posts may be,

they do exist and can be utilized, and in fact will all be necessary if the increased force is provided.

"With respect to the National Guard, it is proposed not only to continue the existing assistance rendered by the Federal Government, but to increase it. In the references previously made to the National Guard the relationship of that body to the military system of the country was stated. With the existing co-operation of the Federal Government and the earnest efforts of the membership of the Guard great progress has been made in the last decade and, in the judgment of all those concerned, still greater progress is not only possible but assured. There is the fullest recognition and appreciation of the untiring devotion and patriotic spirit of those who have unceasingly wrought for the improvement of this body. This body has, as above stated, a clearly defined and important part in the military system of the country, and it is proposed in the plan advocated to amplify the Federal assistance in every way that it can be done constitutionally, so as to aid this force and make it efficient for the purposes set forth in the Constitution, and for the further purpose for which it is available in the event of war if it volunteers for Federal service."

The Secretary repeats the exact language of his statement of Nov. 6 with reference to the estimate of a board that \$80,000,000 are required for coast defenses, to be spent in increments of \$20,000,000 and the estimate of \$104,000,000 for reserve supplies of material to be provided in increments of \$26,000,000 annually. What was said before on the subject of the employment of the services of civilians of special knowledge and skill is also repeated. (See page 293, our issue of Nov. 6.)

"With respect to such important subjects as aviation, its equipment and personnel, the necessity for large guns which may be moved from place to place, field guns and machine guns in sufficient quantities, coast defense guns of proper size, proper reserves of ammunition for all arms, and motor transportation, careful study has been devoted to the consideration thereof, and the recommendations to be made are the results of the best thought and experience with respect thereto."

"It has been proposed to make available in time of need the services of those in certain kinds of employment requiring special knowledge and skill, such as railroad men, bridge builders, engineers of all descriptions, etc., and leading men in these lines and professions have been collaborating with the War Department in an endeavor to formulate, by legislation or administrative action, an acceptable and useful plan with respect thereto. In this connection, and because of the patriotic spirit thus displayed, it seems desirable to say that if those who are the employers of the young men of the country can not, by reason of age or situation in life, give their personal service, they can do that which will be equally useful, by encouraging in every way the participation of those in their employ in the plan of national defense. If they would so arrange their business that a certain proportion of those whom they engage could undertake this national service without sacrificing their personal interests, those who did this thing would be acting in the most public-spirited and patriotic manner possible."

"The Adjutant General, after a most careful consideration of all the records of his office and of the experience thereof, reached the conclusion that under the most favorable conditions with the methods now in vogue he could not hope to recruit for regular service in the standing Army more than 50,000 men a year. Under normal conditions—that is, those that are favorable but not unusually so—from 35,000 to 40,000 would be the limit. Next must be considered the fact that there is existing accommodation in this country for no more than 50,000 men at existing Army posts (not referring to seacoast defenses); and that for any over that number, land would have to be acquired, buildings built, and all of the necessary accessories of Army posts installed. Finally, the matter of cost, which would be extremely large, mounting in to the hundreds of millions. In addition to which material considerations, there still remains the objection to a large military establishment composed of men constantly under arms."

"Similar considerations arise with respect to the present adoption or adaptation of the so-called Swiss system or the so-called Australian system. Whatever degree of excellence may be ascribed to either or both of said systems as applied to and operated in their respective spheres, it must be recognized that our present conditions differ radically therefrom."

"To get something done now—something that is well worth while—the best course is to recognize and operate under existing conditions. The other course is to imagine a vain thing and accomplish nothing. From some sources will come criticism based upon the assumption that there is an emergency to be met and that the proposed plan fails to meet it. The obvious answer is that no plan of permanent military policy can be devised which would at the start be adequate to meet emergent conditions. If emergency is to be provided for it must be provided for as such and by the means devised for this purpose."

The remainder of Secretary Garrison's report is merely a repetition in exact form of the statistical statements found at the end of his statement of the military policy on page 294 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 6, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Naval History Society will be held in the rooms of the Library of the Navy Department, in Washington, D.C., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 30, 1915, at four o'clock. On Friday morning, Dec. 31, at half past ten there will be a joint meeting of this Society with the American Historical Association on Military and Naval History, at which Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., will read a paper on "Sea Power, the Decisive Factor in our Struggle for Independence," based on original and hitherto unknown sources recently discovered in the naval archives of France. The meeting is to vote on amendments to Sections 6, 7 and 12 of the by-laws, providing that the officers of the Society should be a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer, who, with eight other members, shall constitute the board of managers. The nominating committee submit the following nominations: For president, Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N.; vice president, Robert M. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, R. W. Neeser. For members of the board of managers, to serve until January, 1917: Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N., Henry O. Havemeyer; to serve until January, 1918, Herbert L. Satterlee, William S. Lloyd; to serve until January, 1919, Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N.; to serve until January, 1920, James Barnes, Grenville Kane. It is hoped to complete the installation of the John S. Barnes Memorial Library early in December, and to issue to

each member a catalogue of this splendid collection about Jan. 1, 1916.

WAR COLLEGE REPORT.

Appendix C of the Secretary of War's report consists of the Statement of Proper Military Policy, prepared by the War College Division of the General Staff Corps, in response to orders issued to it in the month of March, 1915, to prepare and submit a complete and exhaustive study on this subject. "This statement," says Secretary Garrison, "with its accompanying estimation of cost, was submitted to me on Sept. 11, 1915, and transmitted on Sept. 17, 1915, together with my own final recommendation in the premises."

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 27, page 400, we gave a summary of the substance of this report. We add here further extracts from the report which, to some extent, repeat our summary of Nov. 27. The War College in its introduction considers "the military problem confronting the United States." Following are extracts from its report:

In the United States the development of the nation has proceeded under an environment so favorable that there is no well defined public opinion in regard to what constitutes an adequate military policy. Heretofore isolation, combined with the necessity of preserving the balance of power, has been a sufficient guaranty against strong hostile expeditions from Europe or Asia. The safeguard of isolation no longer exists. The oceans, once barriers, are now easy avenues of approach by reason of the number, speed, and carrying capacity of ocean-going vessels. The increasing radii of action of the submarine, the aeroplane, and wireless telegraphy all supplement ocean transport in placing both our Atlantic and Pacific coasts within the sphere of hostile activities of overseas nations.

The great mass of the public does not yet realize the effect of these changed conditions upon our scheme of defense.

Another thing that militates against the evolution of a sound military policy for our country is the erroneous conclusion drawn by the people from our past experiences in war. In developing such a policy victory is often a less trustworthy guide than defeat. We have been plunged into many wars and have ultimately emerged successfully from each of them.

We have never known a Jena or a Sedan. At no stage of our national life have we been brought face to face with the armed strength of a great world power free to land sufficient forces to gain a foothold at any desired portion of our coasts. That we have to some extent felt this danger is evidenced by our efforts to provide a navy as a first line of defense and to supplement it with the necessary harbor fortifications; but we have not yet realized that our ultimate safeguard is an adequate and well organized mobile land force. Experience in war has shown the need of these three elements, but the public has not yet demanded that they be perfected, co-ordinated, and combined in one harmonious system of national defense. Not until this has been accomplished will a proper military policy for the United States be adopted.

Upon the Navy devolves the solution of the problem of securing and maintaining control of the sea. To accomplish this it must be free to take the offensive promptly—that is, to seek out and defeat the enemy fleet. The use of any part of the high sea fleet for local defense defeats the chief object of the Navy and is a misuse of naval power. A fleet defeated at sea and undefended by an adequate army is powerless either to prevent invasion or even its own ultimate destruction by combined hostile land and naval forces. In illustration compare the cases of the Spanish fleet at Santiago and the Russian fleet at Port Arthur with the present example of the German, Austrian and Turkish fleets under the protection of land forces.

Upon the Army devolves the task of gaining and maintaining on shore the ascendancy over hostile land and naval operations. To accomplish this it must be able to seek out promptly and to defeat, capture, or destroy the invader wherever he may attempt either to secure a footing upon our territory or to enter the waters of our harbors with the objective of threatening the destruction of the seaport or of a fleet driven to seek refuge or repair therein.

THE LAND PROBLEMS.

The problems involved in operations against hostile land forces are complex and include only as an incident the protection of harbor defenses on the land side. The problems of harbor defense against attack from the sea are simple and passive in their nature.

Without superiority on the sea or an adequate land force there is nothing to prevent any hostile power or coalition of powers from landing on our shores such part of its trained and disciplined troops as its available transports can carry. The time required is limited only by the average speed of its vessels and the delay necessarily consumed in embarking and disembarking.

What the conditions were in August, 1914, is shown in the following table, which may be regarded as a reasonable estimate.

PREPAREDNESS OF THE GREAT POWERS FOR OVERSEA EXPEDITIONS.

Nation.	Strength of army.	Tonnage available of ships with capacity over—			First expedition using 50 per cent. of tonnage given. ^a		Second expedition using 75 per cent. of tonnage given.		Time needed to—	
		3,000 tons.	2,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	Men.	Animals.	Men.	Animals.	Load and cross ocean with first expedition.	Return, load and re-cross with second expedition.
									Days.	Days.
Austria-Hungary	4,320,000	762,756			72,000	14,000	108,000	21,600	20.7	40.4
France	5,000,000	1,705,931			160,931	32,186	243,295	48,279	15.8	30.0
Germany	5,000,000	3,569,962	4,018,185		387,000	81,270	440,000	94,600	15.8	30.8
Great Britain	695,000	13,000,000			170,000	90,000			14.0	27.0
Italy	2,600,000	1,065,321			91,000	13,650	136,000	20,475	18.3	35.0
Japan	2,212,000				95,745	24,416	142,622	36,623	22.5	41.0
Russia	5,000,000	428,019			37,630	7,940	66,444	11,918	20.5	40.0

^a240,500 territorials.

^bJapanese field regulations indicate the intention to use steamers of 1,000 tons; for this reason and because of the large amount of steamers between 10 and 12 knots speed, all Japanese steamers over 10 knots' speed and a thousand tons gross have been considered.

^cFifty per cent. has been assumed as the figure representing the amount of shipping in or within call of home ports at outbreak of war.

NOTE.—The allowance prescribed in our Field Service Regulations of 3 tons per man and 8 tons per animal for ships over 5,000 tons and 4 tons per man and 10 tons per animal for vessels under 5,000 tons has been used in estimating the capacity of ships, except where the regulations of any country prescribe a different allowance. These allowances include rations, water, forage, etc., for the voyage and a margin for three months' reserve supplies. The tonnage allowance covers men, animals and all accessories and is sufficient to provide for vehicles (including guns).

Fighting power is the result of organization, training and equipment backed by the resources of the country. Available shipping is a matter of commercial statistics.

From what has been stated, we are forced to the conclusion that we must be prepared to resist a combined land and sea operation of formidable strength. Our principal coast cities and important harbors have already been protected by harbor defenses which, by passive method alone, can deny to an enemy the use of these localities as bases for such expeditions.

Long stretches of coast line between the fortified places lie open to the enemy. The only reasonable way in which these localities can be defended is by providing a mobile land force of sufficient strength, so located that it may be thrown in at threatened points at the proper time.

THE FORCES NEEDED.

It has just been shown what the strength of these expeditions might be, as well as the time required for any one of them to develop its whole effective force. Hence it can be seen, when we take into consideration the possible two months' delay provided by the Navy, that our system should be able to furnish 500,000 trained and organized mobile troops at the outbreak of the war and to have at least 500,000 more available within ninety days thereafter. Here, however, it must be pointed out that two expeditions alone will provide a force large enough to cope with our 1,000,000 mobile troops, and consequently we must at the outbreak of hostilities provide the system to raise and train, in addition, at least 500,000 troops to replace the losses and wastage in personnel incident to war. To provide this organized land force is the military problem before us for solution.

At the outbreak of war the Regular Army at home should be strong enough, with the addition of organized and trained citizen soldiers, to form the first line of defense in order to give sufficient time to permit the mobilization and concentration of our greater war army, and to seize opportunities for such immediate initial operations as may be undertaken before the mobilization of the army of citizen soldiers can be completed.

If we should lose command of the sea an invader would simply land in one of these intervals. It therefore follows that the ultimate defense of our coasts depends upon defeating a mobile army of invasion, and this can be done only by having mobile forces prepared to operate in any possible theater of war. At this stage of hostilities the problem becomes one of co-operation between coast artillery and mobile troops, but there can be no fixed relation in the strength of these two classes of land forces. The necessary strength of coast artillery troops depends upon the number and character of harbor defenses established; that of mobile troops upon the nature and extent of the defensive and offensive operations for which the nation decides to be prepared.

It is obvious that under these circumstances these detachments should be prepared to meet all military emergencies until reinforcements from the United States can reasonably be expected. They must, therefore, be maintained at all times at full statutory strength, and must, in addition, be organized with the view to being self-supporting, preferably during the continuance of war, or at least until the Navy has accomplished its primary mission of securing the command of the sea.

The force at home is on an entirely different basis. It may or may not be given an adequate strength in time of peace, but it is supported by all of the resources of the nation. It may be increased at the pleasure of Congress, and it may be reinforced by considerable forces of citizen soldiery. It follows from these considerations that the military establishment of the United States in time of peace should first provide effective and sufficient garrisons for the political and strategic outposts of the United States, and that the residue at home should be organized with the view to ultimate expansion into such war forces as national interests may require.

Should this force be worsted in combat and withdrawn before the arrival of our high sea fleet, the complete control of the local waters might pass temporarily to the enemy, so that the ultimate security of both Honolulu, the naval base at Pearl Harbor, and indeed of the whole group, depends upon including in the Oahu garrison enough mobile troops to defeat any enemy that may land anywhere on the island. It is clear that perfect co-ordination between the Army and Navy at this station is absolutely essential to success in holding this key to the Pacific. Unless we provide such dual defense of the Hawaiian Islands we can not be sure of retaining control even of that part of the Pacific lying within the sphere of defense of our western coast. By making such provision the high sea fleet is left free to seek out the enemy fleet in Pacific waters.

THE CANAL AND COAST FORTIFICATIONS.

The Panama Canal is a very important strategic position which it is our duty to hold. By our control of this highway between the two oceans the effectiveness of our fleet and our general military power is enormously increased. It is therefore obvious that the unquestioned security of the canal is for us a vital military need. The permanent garrison should be strong enough to guard the locks, spillways, and other important works and to prevent a naval attack which, under modern conditions, may even precede a declaration of war. We should, therefore, be able, even in peace, to man the seacoast guns and mine defense that cover the approach

to the canal, and we must have enough mobile troops to defeat raids. A modern fleet might land a small raiding party of several thousand bluejackets at any one or more of a number of places, and such a force landing out of range of the seacoast guns could, if unopposed, penetrate to some vulnerable part of the canal within a few hours. The permanent garrison should, therefore, include a mobile force strong enough to anticipate and defeat naval raids at the beginning of hostilities and to protect the canal against more serious land operations liable to be undertaken later.

There is not a case in history where seacoast fortifications, efficiently manned, have been captured by direct attack from the sea. In all cases of capture mobile land forces have been employed for the purpose, and an enemy that hopes for success must undertake landing operations against us. We must therefore decide upon a rational distribution of our mobile forces to meet this contingency.

Constant study of the problem which confronts each of our overseas garrisons in connection with the advance made in arms, transportation, tactics, lines of information, methods of communication, undersea craft, and aerial operations, has led to the conclusion that the strength of the overseas garrisons herein given is the minimum below which they should not be allowed to fall at any time.

Combining all previous estimates of Coast Artillery and mobile troops required for service in overseas garrisons and at home, the following tabular statement of the required strength of the Regular Army in units appropriate to each arm, results, viz:

Localities.	Infantry regiments.	Cavalry regiments.	Field Artillery regiments.	Coast Artillery companies.	Engineer battalions.	Signal Corps battalions. ^a
Philippines ^b	9	3	3	26	11.3	1
Oahu	9	1	2	14	2	1
Canal Zone	9	1	1	21	3	1
Alaska	1					
Porto Rico	1					
Puget Sound area	9	3	3½		2.3	1½
California	9	4	3½		2.3	1½
North Atlantic States	9	4	3½		2.3	1½
Middle West	9	3	3½		2.3	1½
Mexican border		6	1		2.3	1
United States				228		
Total required	65	25	21	289	15.3	10

^aThis estimate can only be verified by an inspection of all the harbors in question, for which inspection there has not been sufficient time since this estimate was received.

^bInclude aero squadrons.

^cNine regiments Infantry, 2 regiments Field Artillery, 2 battalions Engineers. Filipinos to be added, 21,000 officers and men.

To this total should be added officers and men for the sanitary, quartermaster, Ordnance Department, etc., appropriate to a force of this strength, amounting approximately to 30,000 officers and men. Including Philippine Scouts, 21,000, the grand total becomes 281,000.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION.

The Tables of Organization, approved and published on Feb. 25, 1914, for the information and government of the Regular Army and Organized Militia of the United States, have been taken as the guide in estimating the numerical strength of the personnel of the various tactical and administrative units mentioned in this report, but it cannot be too emphatically stated that they are for emergency use only and contain certain undesirable and unscientific features which should be corrected as soon as the necessary legislation can be obtained. For example, the war organization shown in the tables is provisional only, while the peace strength is arranged so as not to exceed the total enlisted strength of about 93,000 men now permitted by existing appropriations.

This limitation falls heaviest upon the Infantry, whose organization on home service are maintained at only forty-three per cent. of full statutory strength, while the Cavalry organizations are maintained at seventy-five per cent. and those of Field Artillery at seventy-seven per cent. of such strength. It is generally conceded that our Infantry companies should each have the full statutory strength of 150 men in order to permit proper training of the officers in time of peace and supply efficient fighting strength in time of war.

In consequence of the greatly reduced strength of these Infantry organizations, their efficiency is unduly decreased and overhead charges correspondingly increase.

The requirements of modern war demand that a machine gun unit, a supply unit, and certain mounted men be attached to each regiment, and that units of various strengths be assigned to brigade and division headquarters. None of these units is authorized by law, yet all are essential. Tables of Organization, 1914, represent an effort to adapt an archaic statutory organization to modern requirements by organizing the necessary additional units, provisionally. This has been done by detaching from statutory organizations the personnel required. An examination of the tables will show that more than five per cent. of the Infantry personnel authorized by Congress have been diverted from their legitimate duty as members of statutory organizations and have been assigned to provisional units which, while necessary and essential, have only the sanction of departmental authority, and lack the efficiency which can only be given by statute. In the Cavalry more than nine per cent. are similarly diverted.

TRAINED TROOPS ESSENTIAL.

It is stated later in this report that twelve months, at 150 hours per month, "is considered the minimum length of time of actual training considered necessary to prepare troops for war service." Due to constitutional limitations, Congress has not the power to fix and require such an amount of training for the Organized Militia. No force can be considered a portion of our first line whose control and training is so little subject to Federal authority in peace. No force should be considered a portion of our first line in war unless it be maintained fully organized and equipped in peace at practically war strength. This would exclude the Organized Militia from consideration for service in the first line mainly because of the impossibility of giving it in peace the training required for such function. It may be necessary to continue Federal support of the Organized Militia in order that some organized force may be immediately available for the purpose.

In the preparation of plans for the national defense and for the preservation of the honor and dignity of the United States, the number of troops that are deemed necessary are largely in excess of the total Regular and Militia forces available in the United States.

It is only during the existence of war, or when war is imminent, that any other forces may be raised under

existing law. When Congress so authorizes the President, he may call forth volunteers.

It is evident that it can not be known prior to the existence of the imminence of war what organizations, if any, of the Organized Militia will enter the volunteer service, and that no definite plans can be prepared providing for the use of such organizations, either as Militia or as volunteers, until war is actually upon us.

THE ORGANIZED MILITIA AND RESERVES.

No legislation affecting the Organized Militia is recommended beyond the repeal of all provisions of laws now in effect whereby Militia or Militia organizations may or must be received into the Federal service in advance of any other forces.

This recommendation is not to be construed as advocating express repeal of certain sections of existing laws relating to the Organized Militia, but as suggesting that any legislation hereafter proposed for the organization of a Federal reserve force shall contain the usual concluding section repealing all laws and parts of laws inconsistent therewith, and that such legislation be so framed as to render inconsistent with it the provisions of law just referred to.

Reserves include: (a) Well-instructed soldiers of the Regular Army furloughed to what is herein termed the regular reserve; (b) citizen soldiers; (c) reserve officers. As the United States should have a mobile force of 500,000 soldiers available at home at the outbreak of war, the Army, with the regular reserve, should amount to this strength. In order to develop the necessary regular reserve with the Army at the strength advocated in this policy, enlistments would have to be for about eight years—two with the colors and six in the reserve. That would, in eight years, result in approximately the following mobile forces at home available at the outbreak of war: (1) Mobile regular troops (combatant) with the colors, 121,000; (2) the regular reserve, 379,000; total, 500,000.

In addition to the 500,000 fully trained mobile troops mentioned above, at least 500,000 more—a total of 1,000,000 men—should be prepared to take the field immediately on the outbreak of war and should have had sufficient previous military training to enable them to meet a trained enemy within three months. Twelve months' intensive training is the minimum that will prepare troops for war service. Therefore the 500,000 partly trained troops above referred to require nine months military training before war begins. Military efficiency of reserves requires that Regular Army officers be assigned thereto for training purposes—at least one to every 400 men—and that organizations and specially designated non-commissioned officers of the Army be utilized in instructing reserves as far as practicable. Each organization should be assigned to a district from which recruits most suitable for the service required of the organization may be obtained—mounted units to horse raising districts, technical troops to manufacturing districts, etc. As a rule the size of districts should be about in proportion to population of the qualifications—age, etc.—required. Organizations in war should be kept at full strength from the depot units which they should have in their respective recruiting districts.

Officers for staff organizations of reserves, and officers for temporary appointment in the Regular Army as provided for in section 8 of the Volunteer law (Act of Congress approved April 25, 1914), should be selected and trained in time of peace. The President should be authorized to issue, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, commissions as reserve officers, to citizens of the United States who upon examination prescribed by the Secretary of War demonstrate their physical, mental, moral, and professional fitness therefor, and who duly obligate themselves to render military service to the United States while their commissions are valid. Such commissions should be valid five years, and renewable under such regulations regarding examinations and qualifications as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe.

In addition to any forces that may be maintained and trained in time of peace, provisions must be made for vastly increasing such forces in time of war. These must come from the untrained body of citizens and provision for raising them is contained in the Act of Congress approved April 25, 1914.

Of all the features disclosed by the war in Europe none stands more clearly revealed than the power to be derived from national economic organization behind the armed forces of a nation.

In a war of gigantic proportions the chances of success are immeasurably lessened by wastage, abuse, and confusion. Steps should be taken looking toward a national organization of our economic and industrial resources as well as our resources in fighting men.

NECESSARY SUPPLIES.

A fully trained force, to be effective during the critical period when war is imminent and during the first few weeks of a war, must not be hampered by lack of necessary supplies and equipment. For this reason, supplies of all kinds which can not be obtained in the open market at any time must be kept on hand, in use and in store, at home and overseas, sufficient to equip without delay all troops whose training warrants sending them promptly into the field.

The total number of harbor defense troops necessary is about 50,000. Due to conditions of service, it is believed that ultimately supplies of all kinds for 60,000 should be kept on hand. In any great war, volunteers must be called out in addition to the troops above enumerated.

The difficulties we have experienced in the past in the matter of supplies lead to the conclusion that the program adopted for procuring reserve supplies should be such that at the close of each year we should have in use and in store, at home and overseas, supplies of all kinds necessary to equip:

	Infantry divisions.	Cavalry divisions of 9 regiments.	Harbor-defense troops.
First year	13	3	30,000
Second year	22	5	40,000
Third year	32	6	50,000
Fourth year	34	7	52,000
Fifth year	36	8	54,000
Sixth year	37	9	56,000
Seventh year	38	10	58,000
Eighth year	40	10	60,000

In order that vast supplies pertaining to one supply bureau should not be secured and relatively nothing be done by other supply bureaus, supplies should be obtained progressively in complete division units.

Supplies for not more than three division units should be stored at any one locality. Each place selected for a reserve storehouse should be one that will be at all times under adequate military protection, where ground is available and where abundant railroad facilities exist.

As a general military principle, no supply depot, arsenal, nor manufacturing plant of any considerable size, supported by War Department appropriations for military purposes, should be established or maintained east

of the Appalachian Mountains, west of the Cascade or Sierra Nevada Mountains, nor within 200 miles of our Canadian or Mexican borders, and steps should be taken gradually to cause to be moved depots and manufacturing plants already established in violation of this military principle.

The estimated costs of reserve matériel given in Par. 61, Statement of a Proper Military Policy, have been submitted by the chiefs of the bureaus of the War Department concerned. Estimated cost:

Regular Army:	
First year	\$258,960,000
Per year thereafter	249,973,000
Organized Militia, per year	7,000,000
Continental Army:	
First year	87,500,000
Second year	70,000,000
Third year	85,000,000
Per year thereafter	62,500,000

AMENDMENTS TO MILITIA LAW.

The following is the appendix to the War Department tentative Army bill published last week:

APPENDIX.

The Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs has recommended, in submitting estimates for that division for the fiscal year 1917, amendments of Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Acts of February 12, 1887, June 6, 1900, and June 26, 1906, and of Section 8 of the Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 401). The following are the amendments suggested, together with statements of the purpose to which the increased appropriations are to be devoted. The matter in italic type is new and the matter in parentheses is to be omitted from the existing law.

Section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Acts of February twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, June sixth, nineteen hundred, and June twenty-second, nineteen hundred and six, is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The sum of two million, five hundred thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia, such appropriation to remain available until expended.

Section 2. The appropriation provided in the preceding paragraph shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories, under (the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State, respectively, is entitled in the Congress of the United States,) just and equitable procedure to be prescribed by the Secretary of War and in direct ratio, so far as not in conflict with such procedure, to the annual State and Territorial appropriations existing at the date of apportionment, for the support of the Organized Militia of such States and Territories, respectively, and to the (Territories and) District of Columbia, (such proportion and) under such regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided, however, That no State or Territory shall be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation apportioned to it unless the number of regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia in such State shall be at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and in each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be at least equal to the number fixed by the President for such Territory and District.* And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall be covered back into the Treasury: *Provided, also, That the sum so appropriated among the several States (and Territories), the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, shall be available under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War (for the purposes named in Section fourteen of the Act of January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three,) for the actual (excess of expenses of travel) and necessary expenses incurred (in making the inspections therein provided for over the allowances made for same by law,) by officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army when traveling on duty in connection with the Organized Militia; for the transportation of supplies furnished to the militia for the permanent equipment thereof; for office rent and necessary office expenses of officers on duty with the Organized Militia; for expenses of sergeant-instructors on duty with the Organized Militia, including quarters, fuel, light, medicines and medical attendance; and such expenses shall constitute a charge against the whole sum annually appropriated under Section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, and shall be paid therefrom, and not from the allotment duly apportioned to any particular State, Territory or the District of Columbia; for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance and equipment of shooting galleries, and suitable target ranges; for the hiring of horses and draft animals for the use of mounted troops, batteries, and wagons; for forage for the same; and for such other incidental expenses in connection with encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction provided for in Section fourteen and fifteen of the said Act of January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary.*

Here is added an amendment providing for the following expenses:

Travel of Federal officers in carrying out the provisions of Section 14 of the Militia Law.	\$35,000
Travel of Inspector-Instructors and sergeant-instructors, joining at State stations for duty and returning to duty with regiments.	15,000
Travel of Inspector-Instructors in making visits of instruction to armories	80,000
Travel of Federal officers in connection with State camps of instruction and joint camps.	80,000
Inspection of target ranges and mobilization camps for use of the militia	1,000
Inspection of matériel pertaining to field artillery and signal corps in the hands of militia	4,000
Transportation of supplies (including transportation of animals bought for the use of cavalry and field artillery, and machine gun units)	85,000
Expenses of sergeant-instructors on duty with the Organized Militia, including quarters, fuel, light, medicines, and medical attendance	150,000
Office rent of Inspector-Instructors	50,000
	\$500,000

The section, the text of which we omit, provides for the detail by Governors, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, of a disbursing officer for each

state, territory and the District of Columbia "who shall be regarded as property and disbursing officer of the United States" to be paid salary and expenses out of the allotment for the state, and shall be a bonded officer. His accounts shall be inspected at least once in each year by an officer of the Army. The state shall be relieved of responsibility for property lost, damaged or destroyed through unavoidable causes on report of a surveying officer of the Army approved by the Secretary of War. Where it appears that the loss could have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care the money value shall be charged to the state, territory or District of Columbia. Unserviceable clothing shall be destroyed and other unserviceable or unsuitable articles sold for the benefit of the state fund to which shall be added the net proceeds of stoppages.

The continuing appropriation of \$2,000,000 provided for by Section 8 of the Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 401), has been increased by the estimate of the Division of Militia Affairs to \$2,500,000, no other change in that section being recommended. The purposes of the increase are stated as follows:

"For the necessary equipment for field service of the new organizations of the auxiliary troops required to complete the twelve divisions of the Organized Militia (seventy-four batteries of field artillery; three companies of signal corps; seventeen companies of engineers; thirty ambulance companies; eight field hospitals; eleven machine gun troops; seventy-three machine gun companies) and upon the completion of the organization of the twelve divisions, to meet the expenses necessary to keep all the troops thereof supplied with serviceable field equipment, \$500,000."

FISKE ON NAVAL PREPAREDNESS.

Following his article on "Naval Defense" in the previous number of the North American Review, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., presents in the December number of the Review an article on "Naval Preparedness," which is so clear, forcible and convincing as to compel an acceptance of the Admiral's opinions by anyone who reads the article with an unprejudiced mind. Speaking of the battle of Tsushima Straits, the Admiral calls attention to the fact that in this naval engagement "Russia lost practically all the ships that took part in the battle, and several thousand of their officers and sailors—and she lost the whole object for which she went to war. The battle emphasized, but did not prove, what had been proved a hundred times before: the paramount importance of preparedness: that when two forces fight—the actual battle merely secures the decision as to the relative values of two completed machines and their degrees of preparedness for use." Continuing, Admiral Fiske says:

"Preparedness of material is not, of course, so important as preparedness of personnel, because if the personnel is prepared they will inevitably prepare the material. And the preparedness must pervade all grades; for while it is true that the preparedness of those in high command is more important than the preparedness of those in minor posts, yet there is no post so lowly that its good or its ill performance will not be a factor in the net result. An unskillful oiler may cause a hot bearing that will slow down a battleship and put out of order the column of a squadron; a signalman's mistake may throw a fleet into confusion.

"War is the acme of the endeavor of man. Each side determines that it will win at all costs and at all hazards; that nobody's comfort, happiness or safety shall receive the slightest consideration; that everybody's strength and courage must be worked to the limit by night as well as by day, and that there must be no rest and no yielding to any softening influence whatever; that the whole strength and mind of the nation, and of every individual in it, must be devoted, and must be sacrificed if need be, to the cause at stake.

"In order to be ready when war breaks the first essential is a plan for preparation. Preparation is divided naturally into two parts: First, preparation of sufficient material and personnel; second, preparation of plans for the conduct of the war after it has begun. These two parts are both considered in what are technically called 'war plans.'"

A navy is not ready unless all preparations and plans have been made, tested and kept up to date, to ensure that all of the vessels of every kind and all the shore stations will be in material condition, fully equipped and manned by a sufficient and efficient personnel. Since 1870 all the military nations have realized that the vital struggle of a war takes place before a shot is fired; that the factors that decide which nation shall be the victor and which the vanquished are determined before the war begins; that they are simply "functions" of preparedness.

"The conditions in the United States are more difficult than those in any other country because of the enormous stretch of our coast, the great average distance from any place in our country to the coast, the difficulty of getting a Naval Reserve that could be of practical use (due to the ease with which young men can make a comfortable living on the land), and the perilous slowness of the nation as a whole to realize the necessity for preparedness.

"'Long coming long last, short notice soon past,' is a sailor's maxim about storms; and it seems not inapplicable to wars. Certain it is that the frequent wars of savage tribes are far less terrible than the infrequent wars of enlightened Powers. This indicates that, even though a nation may be able to avert war for a long time, war will come some day, in a form which the present war foreshadows; and it suggests the possibility that the longer the war is averted the more tremendous it will be, the greater the relative unpreparedness of a slothful nation, and the sharper her punishment when war finally breaks upon her."

"The command of a fleet," Admiral Fiske tells us, "is the highest effort of the naval art. Its success in time of war demands in the admiral himself a high order of mind and nerve and body; and it demands in all the personnel, from the highest to the lowest, such a measure of trained ability and character that each shall be able to discharge with skill and courage the duties of his station.

"In order that the material fleet shall be efficient as a whole each material unit must be efficient as a unit. Each ship must be materially sound; each pump, valve, cylinder, gun, carriage, torpedo and individual appliance, no matter how small, must be in condition to perform its expected task. The complexity of a fleet baffles any mental effort, by even those most familiar with it, to grasp it fully. Each dreadnought, battle cruiser, destroyer, submarine, collier, tender, hospital ship, scout supply ship, and what not, is a machine in itself, and is filled with scores—in some cases hundreds—of highly specialized machines, operated by steam, oil, air, electricity and water. A superdreadnought is a machine which, includ-

ing the machines inside of her, costs fifteen million dollars.

"The personnel is nearly as complicated as the material. Not only are there all the various ranks of commissioned officers, in the line, Medical Corps, Pay Corps, Marine Corps, etc., but there are ten kinds of warrant officers besides; while in the enlisted personnel there are ninety-one different 'ratings' in the Navy and thirteen in the Marine Corps, besides temporary ratings, such as gun pointer, gun trainer, gun captain, etc. Each rank and rating carries its rigidly prescribed duties, as well as its distinctive uniform and pay. That such a multitudinous host of types and individuals, both material and personnel, can be actually incarnated in one unit fleet, and that fleet operated as a mobile directible organism by its admiral, is a high achievement of the human intellect.

"How is it done?"

"By discipline, by training, by knowledge, by energy, by devotion, by will; by the exercise of those mental, moral and spiritual faculties that may be grouped under the one term 'mind'; the same power that co-ordinates and controls a still more complex machine, the organism of the human body.

"Despite its relative crudeness, a fleet possesses, more fully than any other fruit of man's endeavor, the characteristics of an organism, defined by Webster as 'an individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by means of parts or organs more or less separate in function, but mutually dependent.'

"The common idea is that an army consists of a number of soldiers, and a navy of a number of ships. This idea is due to a failure to realize that soldiers and ships are merely instruments, and that they are useless instruments unless directed by a trained intelligence; that the first essential in an army and the first essential in a navy is mind, which first correctly estimates the situation, then makes wise plans to meet it, then carries out those plans."

We wish that Admiral Fiske's article might be read by everyone in this country who has anything to do with naval preparedness—and read by him on his knees, so that the acceptance of the Admiral's statements might carry with it the fervor of religious conviction and evangelizing zeal.

MODERN FORTIFICATIONS.

Robert R. McCormick, Major, 1st Cav., Ill. N.G., in his volume "With the Russian Army," just published by the Macmillan Company, devotes a chapter to the subject of modern fortifications, in which he reports the opinions of Russian officers who have had the greatest experience in building and the greatest success in defending fortifications. These officers hold that the Brialmont principle of separate forts is still correct, except that there must be an increase in the size of the forts and the gun positions must be concealed with bushes, trees and grass. The entire ground covered by the fort should be planted with trees, preferably pines, which do not cast their leaves in winter. The forts must have four or five times as many emplacements as guns, so that the position of a battery can be changed when it is discovered, the guns being mounted on small wheels and moved along the perfect roads of the fortress by motor transports to another concealed position. Each gun has a shrapnel proof shelter with a covered roof capable of stopping everything but heavy shells. The emplacements are made as small as possible. In time of siege the infantry supports burrow into a hill or hide in a concrete building covered with earth and concealed by vegetable growth. The Belgian casemates were not heavy enough for present artillery. The penetration power of projectiles has a calculated limit. Major McCormick believes that a six-inch steel plate on top of the brick of Brialmont's fort would have kept out the German shells. Compressed air must be stored to guard against asphyxiating gases.

The modern turret guns are concealed as carefully as ingenuity will permit, the turret and the muzzles of the guns being painted the color of the verdure. A constant current of air must be pumped into the loading chamber to make life in it possible. In a case noted the head of the observer was burned to a cinder by the heat generated by a shell of the largest caliber which failed to penetrate the turret.

It is rare that the man who lays the gun ever sees his target. Fire is directed by telephone from tree tops, advanced trenches, farm houses or hay ricks miles away. Barbed wire, steel spikes, moats, machine guns protected by heavy concrete roofs, with passages running under the moat to connect with the inner forts, are other means of defense. A series of embankments and moats are placed behind the roadway, just inside the embankment surrounding the fort. Surrounding the central fort are a series of lesser forts connected with the main fort by sunken roadways. These should be within 2,000 yards of each other to cover the whole space with machine gun fire. They should be as complete in all respects as the concrete fort.

History shows that eventually most forts surrender to infantry attacks after bombardment. As the result of the studies here recorded, Major McCormick advises that forts be built, and always kept up to the latest developments. At Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Vicksburg, Houston and at the passes of the Sierra Nevadas and Rocky Mountains, "with such points in our hands, it would be possible to maneuver our less mobile and less effective troops against an invading army."

We may be certain that just as field artillery will be recognized among the prerequisites, so too will field fortification rank high in the art of the soldier of the future. A valuable officer, indeed, will be he who can foresee the needs of the new warfare and provide in advance. Whatever tools will most rapidly construct the modern complicated trench should be made in large quantity and held where first line troops will find them instantly available. Large supplies of grenades, bombs and rifle ammunition will need to be carried forward through communicating trenches. Would it not be possible to devise a system of belts operated by hand to carry earth and gravel from first line trenches to reserve positions, and to carry back to the front the required munitions as well as rations?

The Germans have employed with great success small bullet proof shields which are planted to screen the soldier in the first critical minutes, when, after a rush, the line proceeds to "dig itself in." This protection is later reinforced by earth and overhead cover added. An opening for the rifle is covered by a sliding steel door and the contrivance adds greatly to the convenience of the rifeman.

Wire entanglements are required in great quantities and should be provided with anchoring devices, not easily uprooted. Materials should be worked up for the construction of sunken obstacles that will escape the

preliminary shelling designed to clear the road for the infantry rushes.

Appliances for combating gas clouds and asphyxiating shells are needed for troops who are to withstand every effort an enemy may make. Perhaps painted canvas covers could be provided to cheat aerial scouts searching out positions in sandy or other open country where natural disguises would be unobtainable.

Whatever appliances and devices will facilitate trench warfare should be planned and tested now. Having been found to be efficient in the hands of troops in various types of soil a large supply should be prepared and stored discreetly. To those who will argue against the program here proposed we say look at the lesson England has had to learn in blood and tears and treasure.

STRIKING EPISODE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

We wish we could place in the hands of every young American a copy of "The Passing of the Armies," the account of the part played by the 5th Corps of the Army of the Potomac in the final campaign of the Civil War, by Bvt. Major Gen. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, U.S.V. General Chamberlain represents the best type of the Volunteer officer, one of the earnest men who abandoned their professions at their country's call in 1861, and who, by diligent mastery of a complex science, in the end helped to forge one of the most potent military engines the world has ever known, an engine which, at the period of its final growth and development in the spring of 1865, was the most powerful then in existence. Let Americans to whom their country's present plight in the eyes of the world brings the blush of shame remember this, and take comfort in hope of a return of sanity in the future. General Chamberlain's book is particularly interesting, in that, copious as it is, it focuses its attention exclusively upon the events of a single campaign, that swift-moving phase of the war which ended in the destruction of the Confederacy by the annihilation of its field armies. There is not a little "inside history" between its covers.

Especially interesting, in the vivid light it sheds upon points disputed now for well nigh two generations, is General Chamberlain's account of the battle of Five Forks and the drama of conflicting human wills that culminated in the removal by Sheridan of Warren from command of the 5th Corps. "The corps formation was," says General Chamberlain, in dealing with Five Forks, "Ayres on the left, west of the Church Road, the division in double brigade front in two lines, and Winthrop with the 1st Brigade in reserve, in rear of his center; Crawford on the right, east of the road, in similar formation; Griffin in rear of Crawford, with Bartlett's brigade in double column of regiments, three lines deep; my own brigade next, somewhat in echelon to the right, with three battalion lines in close order, while Gregory at first was held massed in my rear." The last General Chamberlain saw of Warren, when the battle started, was as he was leading his own brigade to fill the gap between Ayres's and Crawford's divisions, which was not the part assigned to him. "Somewhere near the angle of the 'return' I met Sheridan. He had probably seen me putting my men in, and hence I escaped censure for appearing. Indeed, his criticism seemed to be that there was not more of me, rather than less. 'By G—, that's what I want to see!' was his greeting, 'general officers at the front. Where are your general officers?'" It would seem from this remark as if Sheridan already was nursing the grievance which culminated in the abrupt removal of Warren.

Of the conclusion of the advance General Chamberlain remarks: "We, too, were pressing hard on the Ford Road from the east, so that all were crowded into that whirlpool of the fight. Just as I reached it Captain Brinton, of Griffin's staff, dashed up at headlong speed and asked if I knew that Griffin was in command of the corps. I asked Brinton what he meant. He told me the story. General Warren, when he got to the rear of the Ford Road, sent an enthusiastic message by Colonel Locke, his chief of staff, to Sheridan, saying that he was in the enemy's rear, cutting off his retreat and had many prisoners. This message met scant courtesy. Sheridan's patience was exhausted. 'By G—, sir, tell General Warren he wasn't in the fight!' Colonel Locke was thunderstruck. 'Must I tell General Warren that, sir?' asked he. 'Tell him that, sir!' came back the words like hammer blows. 'I would not like to take a verbal message like that to General Warren. May I take it down in writing?' 'Take it down, sir; tell him, by G—, he was not at the front!'"

"Pressing down towards the Forks, some of Ayres's men mingled with my own. I saw an emerging into a little clearing Sheridan riding beside me like an apparition. * * * Just then an officer rode lightly up from that direction, exclaiming to General Sheridan, 'We are on the enemy's rear, and have got three of their guns.' 'I don't care a d— for their guns, or you either, sir! What are you here for? Go back to your business, where you belong! What I want is that Southside Road.' * * * Then Sheridan, rising in his stirrups, hat in hand waving aloft at full arm's length, face black as his horse, and both like a storm-king, roared out: 'I want you men to understand that we have a record to make, before that sun goes down, that will make hell tremble! I want you there!' * * * Riding along the ground of the wide pursuit, I kept my bugler sounding the brigade calls of the division. This brought our officers and men to the left. Among others General Warren came riding slowly from the right. I took pains to greet him cheerfully, and explained to him why I was sounding all the bugle calls. 'You are doing just right,' he replied, 'but I am not in command of the corps.'"

Surely no scene in that last vast panorama of battle is more dramatic than the desperate effort Warren made to die with honor at the head of his men, as General Chamberlain tells it. According to his story, Griffin had just ordered Colonel Richardson, of the 8th Wisconsin, one of Crawford's regiments, to charge the last angle of the enemy's position. Griffin's own men had just failed to carry it, and Richardson grasped the regimental colors himself and spurred his horse to the front of his men to lead them in person. "General Warren, with intensity of feeling that is now desperation, snatches his corps flag from the hands of its bearer, and dashes to Richardson's side. And so the leaders ride, the corps commander and his last visible colonel—colors aloft * * * one with swelling tumult of soul, where the passion of suffering craves outburst in action; the other with obedience and self-devotion, love-like, stronger than death. Over the breastworks, down among the astonished foe, one of whom, instinct overmastering admiration, aims at the foremost a deadly blow, which the noble youth rushes forward to parry, and, shielding with his own the breast of his uncaring commander, falls to earth, bathing his colors with his blood. * * * Slowly Warren returns over the somber field."

And after he had read the short, brutal order relieving

him of his command, handed to him as he rode, he approached Sheridan "with almost the agony of death upon his face" and his plea for reconsideration of the order met with the retort: "Reconsider! Hell! I don't reconsider my decisions. Obey the order!"

It is a wonderful picture General Chamberlain paints of the straggling, disjointed battle, which seems to have been turned into a victory by a lucky combination of circumstances, rather than by any particular achievement of strategy. One of its closing touches is another view of Sheridan, the other Sheridan. "Gentlemen," says Sheridan, as we half started to our feet, 'I have come over to see you. I may have spoken harshly to some of you to-day; but I would not have it hurt you. You know how it is; we had to carry this place, and I was fretted all day till it was done. You must forgive me. I know it is hard for the men, too; but we must push. There is more for us to do together. I appreciate and thank you all.'

General Chamberlain's analysis of Five Forks and the Warren incident concludes that the fundamental trouble was a misunderstanding of the enemy's position based upon an imperfect reconnaissance, for which Sheridan was responsible. "Saying that General Warren was not 'in the fight,' while it might be pardoned as an excited ejaculation in the heat of battle, will not stand as sober truth or as the premise for so violent a conclusion. * * * The case against Warren seems labored." But, after all, the rupture between Warren and Sheridan was caused by something far deeper—plain incompatibility of temperament. Sheridan himself summed it up in a remark long afterwards, in reply to a question why he had removed Warren: "Hell, sir, you can't fight a positive battle with a negative man!" G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, publish General Chamberlain's book, and Major George Haven Putnam contributes an introductory biographical note.

HUIDEKOPER ON UNPREPAREDNESS.

"The Military Unpreparedness of the United States," by Frederic Louis Huidekoper, published by the Macmillan Company, is a survey of the land forces of the Republic from the days of the Revolutionary War up to June, 1915, and in many ways may be said to serve as a supplement to and correction of the notable work on "The Military Policy of the United States," by Bvt. Major Gen. Emory Upton, U.S.A. "The author has taken Upton as his model," says the preface. "He has, on the other hand, corrected a number of errors in Upton and has incorporated much new matter pertaining to the period from 1775 to 1862, which had completely escaped that writer. The data from the first of January, 1863, down to the present day have been collected from a multiplicity of sources and have never been embodied in a single work." Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has written an introduction. The pernicious character of our military system, with its weak tendency to lay the burden upon the incapable shoulders of untrained militia and volunteers, is fully pointed out. In the final chapter on "Suggested Organization of the Land Forces" Mr. Huidekoper says: "The unvarnished truth is that instead of a paltry force of 11,298 officers and men at present in the Philippines we ought to have a division at full war strength—22,665—and twenty-four companies of Coast Artillery—2,496—making a total of 25,161. In the Hawaiian Islands the existing strength of 8,529 ought to be replaced by at least 14,389 mobile troops and ten companies of Coast Artillery—1,400—a total of 15,789. In the Panama Canal Zone the present force of 5,662 should be strengthened to the number of 7,890 mobile troops and eighteen companies of Coast Artillery—1,994—a total of 9,884, at the very lowest estimate possible. As a matter of fact, about 16,000 officers and men would be nearer the requirements of that most important possession. Guantanamo will also need a proper garrison in due time."

The author's suggestion for a remedy for the situation is to fix the strength of the Regular Army at 250,000 men and make the term of enlistment seven years, not more than two years to be spent with the colors and not less than five with the reserve. This system, he claims, would graduate 125,000 men annually, or with deductions for deaths, desertions, discharges for disability and re-enlistments, say 84,000 net, which would mean an available force of 670,000 by the beginning of the seventh year, when the plan had had full opportunity to work.

THE RIGID DIRIGIBLE.

M. Tourniaire, writing from Paris, Nov. 11, in a letter which we translate, says: "I read with great interest the article on English Zeppelins which your esteemed JOURNAL published and which most of the Parisian journals have reprinted. I am sending a copy of the Figaro in which you will find an article on the question of rigid dirigibles which that journal published on the occasion of one of the sorties of a French rigid. It is to be noted that the parent idea of the rigid was patented in France in 1873, and that the application of it was not made in Germany until 1906. It would be well, also, that it should be remembered in England, as well as in France, that the construction in England of units under the rigid system owes nothing to the German Zeppelin, since the idea is that of a Frenchman; that is to say, an ally."

The article in the Figaro, which appeared Jan. 17, 1914, describes the flight of a dirigible and says: "Parisians might have believed for a moment yesterday that the incident of Luneville had recurred and have imagined that a Zeppelin gone astray had overleaped the frontier and, pursuing its flight, come to maneuver above Paris; for hours a rigid dirigible carried on its evolutions above the capital. It was the 'Spieß,' which for the first time was making an excursion above the great city. It was an impressive sight; its long fuselage was of a milky transparency; against the clear blue of the sky it was silhouetted sharply. The purity of its lines, the harmonious whole of this rigid dirigible made it more impressive than a dirigible of the flexible type. Encamped at Saint-Cyr, where it was constructed and had its first trials, the Spieß from there entered Paris by way of the Bois de Boulogne; diagonaled toward Notre Dame, followed the great boulevards, turned above the Opera and played about above Paris like a fish amusing itself in the clear water of a globe. Stupefied beholders cried, 'A Zeppelin!' but soon discovered behind the beautiful dirigible the three valiant colors, blue, white and red, and read at the front the name of the cruiser, 'Spieß.' What enthusiasm accompanied its maneuvers! It was piloted by M. André Schelcher, accompanied by Captain Izard; Lieutenant Muron, assigned by the Minister of War; pilot and mechanics; and had as passengers Captain Benedic and Adjutant

Jarne. Its flight lasted for over two hours. The Spiess is the first rigid dirigible of the French fleet, constructed at the Zodiac workshops, thanks to the disinterestedness of the inventor of this system, whose patents have heretofore inspired those of the Zeppelin. The inventor, M. Spiess, was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor July 14, 1913. He is an Alsacien whose patents date from 1873. The keel of the Spiess is rigid, its sections polygonal. It is divided into compartments in which are lodged the lifting balloons. It carries two pairs of screws, one forward, one aft. The screws are each three meters in diameter, each actuated by a 180 horsepower motor. The general dimensions of the dirigible are: Capacity, twelve balloons of 11,200 meters cubical contents; length, 110 meters; cross section at midships, thirteen meters. The peculiarity of the Spiess is that its skeleton, instead of being of a special aluminum like the German dirigibles, is made of cloth-covered hollow wood. A network of steel wire stays assures rigidity of construction. The reinforced beam thus constructed is very light, very solid, flexible and indeformable. The trials of the Spiess have been followed with great interest. It will be especially useful to record the speed and endurance of this new dirigible."

SOME DISMOUNTED WORK OF CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While all is not known of the work of cavalry in the present European war, and will not be known for years after the war closes, there has been in the popular mind an increasing conviction that cavalry has played a minor, if not an insignificant, part. The reasons for this conviction may be founded upon inaccurate reports, upon the great amount of trench fighting, upon the hold taken on the mind by the use of the new weapons of warfare, such as the enormously big guns, the submarines, the aeroplanes, Zeppelins, etc. Aside from the conviction of the populace, which is important only as it affects the future of our Cavalry in the hands of Congress, there is yet in the minds of many cavalymen an uneasy feeling that there is at least a grain of truth in the popular conviction.

It is true that, taking reports available now, cavalymen may point to occasions when our arm has attained valuable results. Among these may be mentioned General French's praise of the English cavalry in the retreat towards Paris; the covering of the advance of the German army in the early days of the war; the capture of prisoners and munitions by German cavalry in the great drive in the east, and a number of reported successes by Cossacks.

Against these may be placed some newspaper reported failures, such as the failure of the German cavalry to hold the line against the almost surrounded Russians after Warsaw; the general silence as to any effective work of French cavalry; the same silence in regard to Italian cavalry. Add to these the reported remarks of the German Emperor to his cavalry officers, in which he apologized to them for their lack of training with the rifle; the statements of Sir John French that the British cavalry had made use of their rifles effectively (it seemed to surprise him), and the reported ineffectiveness of the Russian cavalry.

If, then, one is to form an opinion upon the value of cavalry in this war, basing the opinion upon the newspaper reports of the results obtained by the cavalry, absolute honesty compels the admission that the opinion must be that the cavalry has not made good, and that there are grounds for the popular conviction that its usefulness in war has been seriously diminished. If this statement ended the matter it goes without saying that a cavalymen should be the last to publish it.

But it does not end the matter. I am firmly of the conviction that there is a reason for this comparative failure of the European cavalry and that it is possible for us to have Cavalry that will not fail to justify its existence, but will add laurels to those gained by our Cavalry in the past.

The reason, then, for failure of the cavalry in Europe lies in its training. It is well known that German, French and Russian cavalry has been trained almost entirely for mounted action; that though most of it has been armed with a carbine or rifle, they have been little trained in its use, but on the contrary have stubbornly held to mounted action as its principal rôle.

It would be too cruel to remind ourselves that this principle has been enunciated as the main rôle of our Cavalry, for if principles were at this moment to be enunciated for our Cavalry, I do not believe many cavalymen would want to stand for that one. Our Cavalry has been in the past (except perhaps to a certain extent during the past three years) trained with a view to effective dismounted action as well as effective mounted action.

That is a safe and sane proposition. Most of our officers believe that Cavalry so trained will justify itself in war. It goes without saying that the better the training for mounted action and for dismounted action, the better the Cavalry will be. I advocate thorough training for mounted action; this should never be neglected; but I also believe that in future wars a very large per cent. of the actual fighting of cavalry will be after it has dismounted. Therefore dismounted training is very important. Once cavalry has dismounted to fight its action would differ from that of good infantry only by the fact that at times this action may have to be more rapid.

The general principles of infantry fighting should be studied by us. Great honor is due to the Infantry for its progress in late years in all that goes to increase the effect of its fire. That the Infantry has made careful study of the principles of attack and defense, of fire direction, control and discipline, and that it has made progress in practically working out the details of these subjects is a fact. That by a study of their text-books and methods we can the more quickly emulate their progress is also a fact.

If, then, dismounted cavalry can actually prove itself as effective as good infantry we should be content. I believe this can be done. This year at this post I have seen for the first time in my service systematic field training of Cavalry. The results in every part of field training have been good; but in no part has the improvement been as marked, the results as satisfactory, as in field firing. The target firing here was done in May and June. At the end of the firing all troops had the proficiency test as prescribed by orders.

I now want to outline our work for October and to compare the firing efficiency of our troops as indicated by the proficiency tests made immediately after target practice with the proficiency as indicated by a firing test at the end of October. No firing had been done by the troops in the interval.

In 1912 Colonel Blatchford, now head of the School

of Musketry at Sill, was in command of the 12th Infantry at Nogales. He gave his regiment a series of thirteen practical exercises in fire direction, control and discipline, and had the exercises printed in a small pamphlet. The exercises contain practical instruction in such things as range finding, use of company range finders (men), designation of targets, methods of covering with fire all parts of the target at all times after fire has been opened on it, and particularly during the advance by rushes; methods for insuring proper sight setting at all times; for controlling the rate of fire and its most effective distribution on target; of directing the progress of the attack, etc.

Taking the Infantry Drill Regulations and this pamphlet as guides, we had a month's training in this work. No ball cartridges were used. It was the intention at the end of the month to give each troop a test similar to the prescribed proficiency test, to show the actual progress made during the month. As usual there was a shortage of ammunition and we could secure but 4,000 rounds. Therefore we had but one exercise with ball cartridges. A troop of 100 men on the firing line was formed from all the troops in training. There were a few experts and sharpshooters in the combined troop; most of the men were marksmen and lower class men.

An attack problem was given this troop over unknown ground. The target consisted of four groups. The main line of the targets contained twenty-four prone and forty-three kneeling silhouettes, two flanking groups about on the same line contained eight and nine kneeling figures; a third flanking group well off to one side and 400 yards in advance of the main line had seven kneeling figures. Total: Silhouettes, twenty-four prone, sixty-seven kneeling; ninety-one figures all told; one yard edge to edge.

Quite a number of these figures were behind bushes, and at some halts many were not visible to the firing line. The problem required a frontal attack and the line was required to fire so many shots at each halt before it was allowed to advance, the place for the halts and number of rounds being indicated by the director. As stated, the distances had to be estimated.

Rounds fired as follows: At 900 yards, ten; at 800 yards, five; at 700 yards, five; at 600 yards, ten; at 450 yards, five; at 250 yards, five.

After the last halt and before the targets were approached closer all officers made an estimate of the number of hits and the number of figures hit. In general these estimates varied from 200 to 300 probable hits and from thirty to seventy-five probable figures hit, these estimates being based upon what had been previously done at proficiency tests and estimated improvement during the month. The actual hits were 615, 15.37 per cent.; the figures hit were 84, 9.2 per cent. Our troops on their proficiency tests in July had made an average of about six per cent. hits and sixty per cent. distribution.

Whether the results obtained in this test would be classed as good by well trained Infantry I do not know; but I do feel certain that they are well ahead of any firing I have seen done by Cavalry. If we train our Cavalry to act as efficiently dismounted as these troops are trained there will be a different estimate of the value of Cavalry in the minds of the Army, of the people and of Congress. This is the kind of Cavalry we want. If we can assure Congress that it is what we will have in war we should get results different from that now proposed in the programs for defense.

DE ROSEY C. CABELL, Lieut. Col., 10th Cav.
Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Nov. 14, 1915.

CHAPLAIN AXTON'S OPEN AIR SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Of the big Sunday night open air service which was conducted at the camp of the 20th U.S. Infantry at Fort Bliss, Texas, for six months prior to the removal of the regiment to Douglas, Ariz., a general officer was heard to remark, "It is the result of a working plan well worked." The success of the service, which attained immense proportions, was due to the fact that it early ceased to be a one-man affair and a whole regiment, under the leadership of the Chaplain, got behind the proposition. Each Sunday an entire company was charged with the details of the service which meant that sixty men got under the thing with marked enthusiasm. A friendly rivalry among the organizations brought out numerous helpful suggestions and provided programs of great excellence. The organization in charge furnished the ushers, usually the fifteen nattiest men in the company, supplied non-commissioned officers to care for the parking of the many automobiles that came out from El Paso and appointed ten men to work out a scheme of decoration. Some of the decorations were most attractive and often very elaborate, whole loads of cacti being worked into designs on the big platform. Sometimes the decorations were entirely of flags and bunting, again potted plants and cut flowers were used, and on a recent Sunday night an electric design was most pleasing.

The programs in which the men had part were of a quality that elicited the hearty commendation of the congregation, and so responsive were the auditors that it was not difficult to secure the finest talent in the locality. The regimental band was always a factor and the best of vocalists gladly assisted. One great feature was the singing of the soldiers. A precursor, who knew how to direct, was regularly employed and taught the men very catchy hymns and songs. The Chaplain always presided and so arranged his addresses that there was continuity of thought through a series covering several Sunday nights. The officers and men took an intense pride in the whole service and did not hesitate to boost for it and to invite their friends to attend; the net result being that on the last Sunday night before the regiment was ordered to Douglas for temporary duty nearly 3,000 people enjoyed the service.

Believing the scheme to be workable anywhere that there is a bit of ginger, life and enthusiasm, I submit the details in the hope that other regiments will copy, as the 4th Field Artillery, under Chaplain Joyce, has already done.

X. Y. Z.

"Douglas, Ariz., had its first opportunity on Nov. 7 to hear Capt. John T. Axton, chaplain of the 20th U.S. Infantry, and sometimes called the 'Billy' Sunday of the Army," says the Douglas Daily International. "He spoke twice to Douglas audiences—in the afternoon before a big crowd of men at the Y.M.C.A. and at night before an audience that packed the Baptist Church. Chaplain Axton is really a remarkable speaker. He has all the fiery eloquence of the famous 'Billy' Sunday, without the chair-breaking, coat-shedding propensities of that pugilistic evangelist. He speaks with great tender-

ness and at the same time with much vigor, reminding one in the latter respect of Theodore Roosevelt, though he has a quicker command of words than the noted ex-President. Probably the deepest impression that one gets from his speaking is the sincerity of the man and his message. His face fairly beams and seems to prove that he not only believes but practices the precepts he teaches. At both meetings a large proportion of the audience was composed of soldiers, with whom Chaplain Axton is a great favorite. At neither place did he speak more than twenty minutes, but in this time said much more than many speakers do in an hour."

A SCHOOL OF INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Our justly famous military school at West Point prescribes the same course of scientific studies for cadets intended for the Cavalry and Infantry as it does for those of the Engineers, Ordnance and Artillery.

And as a knowledge of higher mathematics, chemistry, philosophy, geology and mineralogy is not absolutely necessary to prepare young men for the duties of an officer of the line, why not, in addition to West Point, establish somewhere in the Middle West a School of Infantry, thoroughly equipped with all of the appliances required to give instruction in tactics and the elements of modern warfare.

The term to be two years; the cadets selected from young men from eighteen to twenty-one years of age, who are graduates of a high school, or who are able to pass an examination equivalent thereto. The course of study to be as at present taught at West Point in the first and second classes, omitting the higher branches named above.

The graduates highest in standing to be commissioned second lieutenants to fill existing vacancies in the Infantry and the overflow transferred to a reserve, subject for a term of years to a call to the colors.

INFANTRY.

COLORED CONTINENTAL ARMY.

Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 26, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Mr. Eric Wood, in the December Century, has a most able article on universal service for the United States, and if his ideas are carried out, they would do much to solve the problem of preparedness for our country. His article, however, or any other that I have seen fails to specify our colored brothers, who form a large part of our population, and certainly should be allowed to help defend their native land.

As it will not be feasible (in the South at least) to mix the white and black, I would suggest that, as the colored race (in the South at any rate), can come nearer to living without working than any people that I have ever heard of, that the Continental Army be formed of this class, and I am sure that with good leadership, they will be a very valuable adjunct to our defenses.

JOHN C. STILES.

THE WELL-SET-UP MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why is it that a U.S. Marine always creates a better appearance than men of any branch of the Army? Is it the uniform they wear, or do they get a better setting up drill? Is physical examination to get to Marine Corps harder than to get into Army?

Marines have held on to their uniform, whereas the Army has been changing to a new one, and in spite of that marines still look 100 per cent. neater than men of the Regular Army. The author of this has noticed marines singly, and by twos, and sets of fours, in the city, and has yet to see one that did not look as if he was all dolled up for G.M. or an inspection. Shoes shined, pants creased, etc. Why is it?

FIRST U.S. INF.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that certain changes required to provide a gymnasium for the armory under lease by the D.C. Militia cannot be made at the public expense as Congress has made no provision for these changes, however desirable they may be.

The Secretary of the Navy is informed by the Comptroller that in administrative procedures merely giving the title of an official may answer all needs, but not so in accounting, which must deal with the individual by name, so that travel and disbursing orders to officers on recruiting stations by their official titles cannot be accepted.

Major P. C. Stevens, U.S.A., received notice of his retirement at Plattsburg Barracks, April 12, 1915. Major William F. Clark reported as his relief April 27, 1915, but the receipt of his bond was delayed until May 5, when Major Stevens turned over his funds. The Comptroller holds that as Major Stevens was not continued on active duty by any order he is only entitled to active pay to the date of his retirement.

The Naval Appropriation Act of June 9, 1900, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to devote \$4,000,000 of the appropriation "for armor and armament" toward the erection of an armor factory, provided he could not make satisfactory terms for the purchase of armor plate from private manufacturers. As he did make satisfactory terms the Comptroller holds that the appropriation was not available for contingent expenditure, as, if it was in existence on July 1, 1904, it became unavailable for use thereafter by the Act of March 4, 1909.

The leave granted to Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., was revoked before its expiration, and he was directed to proceed from Washington, D.C., to his station, Mare Island Navy Yard. He claimed mileage on the ground that it was the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to assign him to duty in Washington, but that this intention was changed due to circumstances stated by him, and that fact prevented the application to his case of the principle, that an officer, who is absent from his regular station on leave, and who is ordered to rejoin his station prior to the expiration of the leave granted him, is not entitled to mileage allowance for the travel performed in rejoining his station for duty. The Comptroller holds to a contrary opinion, saying: "Whether or not an officer is entitled to mileage for any stated travel is not a matter of intention, but is a question, de-

cision of which is governed by the law applicable to the state of facts in any particular case."

SIGNAL CORPS NON-COMS.

We give below the rosters of master signal electricians and first class sergeants, U.S. Signal Corps, according to rank on Nov. 15, 1915:

Master Signal Electricians, U.S. Signal Corps.

William T. Peyton, Aug. 1, 1904, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
Willard S. Kelly, Aug. 1, 1904, Washington, D.C.
Isaac Hamilton, Aug. 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.
Owen V. Wilcomb, Jan. 1, 1905, Philippine Islands.
Harry F. Jordan, March 1, 1906, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Leopold Stocker, March 1, 1906, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Edmund B. Oldham, May 16, 1906, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
Milan A. Loosley, Jan. 2, 1907, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Smith, Dec. 16, 1907, Seattle, Wash.
Zachariah H. Mitchum, Nov. 2, 1908, Philippine Islands.
Charles Murphy, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
George Wirth, June 16, 1909, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
John C. Flitt, Feb. 19, 1910, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Thomas I. King, April 23, 1910, Mission, Texas.
John T. McAniff, June 23, 1911, Hawaiian Islands.
Dennis J. Bowe, July 17, 1911, Mission, Texas.
Leon E. Harper, Feb. 16, 1912, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Murray B. Dilley, Feb. 16, 1912, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
William H. Inman, Sept. 27, 1912, Alaska.
C. W. Chadbourne, Sept. 27, 1912, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Robert Loghry, Sept. 27, 1912, Alaska.
James A. Wood, Oct. 5, 1912, Washington, D.C.
John A. Perry, May 28, 1913, Alaska.
Max H. Faust, Oct. 10, 1913, Alaska.
Allen J. Coughenour, Oct. 10, 1913, Canal Zone.
Adolf J. Dekker, Oct. 10, 1913, New York, N.Y.
Alexander E. Whitworth, Oct. 25, 1913, Canal Zone.
Burt E. Grabo, Dec. 19, 1913, Philippine Islands.
John A. Murphy, Dec. 21, 1913, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
George B. Smith, Jan. 1, 1914, Alaska.
Thomas W. Wylie, Aug. 1, 1914, Philippine Islands.
James Kelly, March 20, 1915, Hawaiian Islands.
Irving Deems, June 28, 1915, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
Herbert C. Horsley, Aug. 2, 1915, Hartford, Conn.
Robert L. Patton, Aug. 10, 1915, Alaska.
Albert Zierman, Oct. 14, 1915, Hawaiian Islands.

First Class Sergeants, Signal Corps.

Charles F. Roberts, Jan. 1, 1900, Alaska.
Ambrose S. Collins, May 1, 1900, Alaska.
Edwin L. Stewart, May 16, 1902, Canal Zone.
Charles Barrett, July 1, 1902, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
Jacob Piotrowski, Oct. 1, 1902, Galveston, Texas.
George Clark, Aug. 1, 1903, Philippine Islands.
Eugene Lazar, Sept. 16, 1903, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Charles W. Stolze, March 16, 1904, Alaska.
Lee Murphy, July 1, 1904, Alaska.
Harry W. Mustin, July 1, 1904, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Joseph H. Embleton, July 1, 1904, San Francisco, Cal.
John T. Sullivan, July 1, 1904, Hawaiian Islands.
Evert L. Moore, July 1, 1904, Washington, D.C.
Joseph P. Conway, Oct. 11, 1904, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Van B. Rector, Nov. 1, 1904, Alaska.
Charles F. Betz, Nov. 1, 1904, Philippine Islands.
William J. Zwick, Nov. 1, 1904, Alaska.
Milton N. Williams, Nov. 16, 1904, Canal Zone.
William Grant, Nov. 16, 1904, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
George McNamara, Dec. 1, 1904, Ft. Myer, Va.
Thomas D. Bowman, Dec. 1, 1904, Brooklyn, N.Y.
John H. Roche, Dec. 16, 1904, Philippine Islands.
Harold A. Wise, March 1, 1905, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Luther I. Rose, Nov. 16, 1905, Seattle, Wash.
Marion L. Potter, Nov. 16, 1905, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
John E. Johnson, Jan. 16, 1906, Hawaiian Islands.
Samuel B. French, Feb. 1, 1906, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Paul P. Floyd, Feb. 1, 1906, Alaska.
Gil E. Pagan, June 16, 1906, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
Michael Coyle, Aug. 16, 1906, Mission, Texas.
Charles Boelsterli, Aug. 16, 1906, Philippine Islands.
Willis O. Perry, Aug. 16, 1906, Alaska.
Louis Anderson, March 16, 1907, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Charles Cortes, Oct. 21, 1907, Philippine Islands.
Paul C. Lacey, March 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
John H. Hoeppel, March 2, 1908, Alaska.
Nemo S. Jolls, March 2, 1908, Alaska.
Albert E. Stoneman, Sept. 1, 1908, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
James Egan, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
Warren C. Bailey, Nov. 2, 1908, Omaha, Neb.
Edward N. Reeves, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Emil C. Schanke, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
David Reeves, Nov. 2, 1908, Philippine Islands.
William E. Herb, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
John H. Kirby, Nov. 2, 1908, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
William L. Mooney, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.
Philip F. McQuillan, Nov. 2, 1908, Alaska.
Charles A. W. Heitchew, Nov. 2, 1908, Philippine Islands.
George Treffinger, March 16, 1909, Washington, D.C.
Felix B. LaCrosse, March 16, 1909, Hawaiian Islands.
Edward A. Seeley, April 16, 1909, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Harry F. Miller, May 17, 1909, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Thomas P. Perkins, May 17, 1909, Alaska.
James E. Farin, Sept. 16, 1909, Canal Zone.
Erle H. Fuller, Oct. 2, 1909, Hawaiian Islands.
Ralph C. Vrooman, Nov. 8, 1909, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
William H. Baggett, Dec. 1, 1909, Mission, Texas.
Jesse A. Beasley, Dec. 16, 1909, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
H. J. Silger, April 23, 1910, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Henry Dunn, Oct. 16, 1910, Philippine Islands.
Delbert D. Pittman, Oct. 16, 1910, Alaska.
Harry V. MacKnight, Dec. 6, 1910, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Calvin E. Ervay, March 7, 1911, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
George M. Dusenbery, March 7, 1911, Philippine Islands.
Albert Burton, June 23, 1911, Seattle, Wash.
Chambord H. St. Germain, June 30, 1911, Mission, Texas.
Joseph S. Berisford, July 1, 1911, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
Herbert R. Smith, July 20, 1911, Mission, Texas.
John A. Dickson, Aug. 13, 1911, Philippine Islands.
Robert C. Vickers, Aug. 22, 1911, San Francisco, Cal.
Early E. Stradley, Sept. 1, 1911, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Lonnie M. Powers, Dec. 2, 1911, Boston, Mass.
Thomas Brass, Dec. 13, 1911, Mission, Texas.
Albert Jeffries, Dec. 29, 1911, Philippine Islands.
Thomas E. Hunt, Jan. 10, 1912, Ft. Sill, Okla.
John A. Malterer, Oct. 16, 1912, Mission, Texas.
William B. Gilbert, Oct. 16, 1912, Seattle, Wash.
Isaac Post, Oct. 16, 1912, Mission, Texas.
Fred E. Stuard, Oct. 16, 1912, Canal Zone.
William B. Page, Oct. 16, 1912, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Richard A. Kreiss, Oct. 16, 1912, Ft. Mason, Cal.
Joel R. Baker, Oct. 16, 1912, Philippine Islands.
Roy F. Cox, Oct. 16, 1912, San Francisco, Cal.
Luther Kytte, Oct. 16, 1912, Alaska.
Alva B. Maloney, Oct. 16, 1912, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.
Thomas A. Zimmerman, Oct. 16, 1912, Brownsville, Texas.
Carlin H. Whitesell, Nov. 16, 1912, Philippine Islands.
John A. Gustafson, Jan. 1, 1913, Philippine Islands.
Walter Keys, Jan. 8, 1913, Seattle, Wash.
Edward Wild, Feb. 16, 1913, Washington, D.C.
Van E. Roddev, Feb. 25, 1913, Canal Zone.
Charles A. Little, March 6, 1913, Alaska.
Luther Davis, March 28, 1913, San Francisco, Cal.
Leonard Ronesburg, April 9, 1913, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Joseph P. Morris, Oct. 10, 1913, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Arthur W. Gough, Oct. 10, 1913, Seattle, Wash.
Harry E. Lyons, Oct. 10, 1913, Seattle, Wash.
Nicholas P. Raleigh, Oct. 10, 1913, Governors Island, N.Y.
Norman Seales, Oct. 25, 1913, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
Otto Heinz, Dec. 19, 1913, Philippine Islands.
Clyde B. Williams, Dec. 19, 1913, Alaska.
Chester O. Bergath, Jan. 1, 1914, Mission, Texas.
Frank Rabke, March 16, 1914, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
John O. Sherlock, March 17, 1914, Alaska.
Fred Dorsten, June 6, 1914, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
John C. Grant, June 16, 1914, Hawaiian Islands.
George A. Pollin, June 16, 1914, Hawaiian Islands.
Horace E. Hull, July 16, 1914, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Jay E. McLouth, Aug. 17, 1914, Brownsville, Texas.
Clarence Sawyer, Aug. 17, 1914, Hawaiian Islands.
Chester B. Mulkins, Aug. 17, 1914, Alaska.
Maurice L. Boyle, Aug. 17, 1914, Canal Zone.
Stith G. McCutchen, Dec. 7, 1914, Hawaiian Islands.
Ernest J. Wessen, Feb. 13, 1915, Ft. Wood, N.Y.
Chauncey N. Rand, Feb. 13, 1915, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
James W. Worley, Feb. 13, 1915, Seattle, Wash.
Alvin R. Palmer, Feb. 13, 1915, Seattle, Wash.
Raymond A. Grantham, Feb. 13, 1915, Alaska.
John M. Wattles, Feb. 13, 1915, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
William H. Brogan, Feb. 13, 1915, Alaska.
James J. Smith, March 2, 1915, Canal Zone.
James N. Cannon, April 4, 1915, Canal Zone.
William F. Morderhak, May 21, 1915, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Frank J. Maxwell, June 21, 1915, Hawaiian Islands.
Magloire Jalbert, June 28, 1915, Brownsville, Texas.
DeVere H. Harden, Aug. 10, 1915, Canal Zone.
Jones H. Kirk, Sept. 21, 1915, Alaska.
Vincent Geoghan, Oct. 14, 1915, Hawaiian Islands.
Earl Logan, Oct. 23, 1915, Ft. Bliss, Texas.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

To the 3,000,000 men England has enlisted in land and sea forces, as stated by Mr. Asquith, should be added, according to the calculations of a Canadian correspondent of the Evening Post: "Approximately, and speaking from memory: Regular army and reserves (exclusive of the Indian native army), 400,000; territorials, 300,000; native Indian professional army, 150,000; navy, 250,000; in all 1,100,000 men; a grand total of 4,100,000. In addition to this, Canada contributes 250,000 men, of whom 200,000 are actually raised, Australasia 200,000, South Africa, 100,000, and other colonies various numbers." This makes a total of 5,000,000 men, of whom 4,000,000 are raised by the mother country. Another correspondent of the Post calls attention to the fact that: "According to official reports, ninety per cent. of the wounded Germans return to active duty completely cured. This percentage should be deducted from the total losses. There are many cases of men who have been wounded twice and cured, and who are now in the field again. They have figured twice in the casualty lists, but represent no losses at all." The method of determining the number of German casualties by taking as the basis of the computation the list of casualties published officially is misleading, as the lists contain many corrections of previous reports and are therefore repetitions. The Berlin Militär-Wochenblatt, which we receive regularly in spite of the war, publishes in each number, under the heading of "Unser Helden" (our heroes) a list of officers killed, but no lists of wounded officers or of either killed or wounded among the enlisted men. The names of these officers are grouped under their respective organizations, but no places or dates are mentioned, and nowhere in the publication are the Teutonic casualties given in detail. We have found no reports of German casualties that appeared to be worthy of confidence and no reliable reports of any other casualties than those of Great Britain, which we have published from time to time.

A record of casualties of Canadian regiments in France and Flanders appears in a bulky volume issued at Ottawa this week by Major General Hughes. It shows that nearly ninety per cent. of some battalions have been wiped out and that the 1st Division, which first reached the trenches last January, has little of its original makeup left. The Princess Patricia's Regiment shows 981 names on the casualty list, including 253 killed. The 7th Battalion suffered almost as badly. With a little over one thousand men in the original battalion when it went to France, only eighty-seven are now left. The killed numbered 123. The 10th Battalion lost 913 men, including 154 killed. Losses of other regiments are as follows: 3d Battalion, 800; 4th Battalion, 716; 13th Battalion, 788; 8th Battalion, 780; 16th Battalion, 754; 2d Battalion, 688; 5th Battalion, 670; 14th Battalion, 558. Casualties to date among Canadians are estimated as being near 17,500, about 17,000 of which were suffered by the 1st Division. The great bulk of the losses were sustained at Ypres, Festubert and Givenchy.

The Austrian War Office announced on Dec. 1 the capture during the month of November of 12,000 Russian soldiers and seventy-eight officers.

Baron Cederstrom, director of the Swedish government aeroplane factory at Soedertelge, stopped in Copenhagen on his return to Sweden, and is quoted as saying while there that the new German aeroplanes are capable of carrying immense loads, wireless apparatus, petrol bombs and signaling devices. In one of the new machines, a giant battle biplane nearly three times the size of the ordinary type, the Swedish visitor made a trip and he commented on the immense lifting power, great stability and speed, heavy armament and equipment and large crew.

The movement of the Allies to the Balkans accounts for the activities of the German submarines in the Mediterranean. The warfare against them in northern seas has been too hot for them, but the necessity for concentrating allied anti-submarine units up the straits may leave the British merchant marine once more open to attack.

The French Journal Officiel announced on Nov. 27 that seven major generals and three brigadier generals have been transferred to the retired list, including Gens. A. D. M. Drude and de Mas Latrie. General Drude has spent most of his active service in the colonies and was prominent at the time of the Moroccan crisis. He is sixty-four years old. General de Mas Latrie formerly commanded the 18th Army Corps. The places thus vacated have been filled by General Joffre with young officers who have distinguished themselves in the present war.

The French made the first extended use of motor transport in the war, says the Berlin Fremdenblatt. At the outbreak of hostilities the French General Staff seized 500 Paris motor buses and sent them off, packed with soldiers, to the Belgian frontier. The next day a fleet of 1,000 motor buses and taxicabs was improvised. It is estimated approximately by German military authorities that the several belligerent powers made use of 250,000 motor transport wagons in the first week of the war, disregarding the pleasure cars which were commandeered for emergency use. This gives one an idea of the immense part played in modern operations by the gasoline motor.

An interesting commentary upon the quaint customs of the British army is found in the formal announcement gazetted in London that the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen have accorded to the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Grenadier Guards the privilege, hitherto only enjoyed by the 3d Battalion of that regiment, of

marching through the City of London with fixed bayonets, drums beating, and colors flying.

Thanks to the shutting off of the former flow of candidates through the drift of men to the army, the British Indian government has been obliged to relax the law requiring the recruiting of the Indian Civil Service exclusively by competitive examination. During the remainder of the war only one-fourth of the persons admitted to the service shall be expected to come in through competitive examination. The remaining vacancies will be filled with ex-soldiers, who must comply with certain standards of education.

British cruisers are enticing German submarines to destruction by disguising themselves as tramp steamers. Captain Anderson, of the Noordam, Holland-American Line, reports that he was steaming near a dingy looking ship, whose wooden sides and upper works and unpainted funnel proclaimed her a tramp. Suddenly a submarine rose not far from the tramp, and the captain, with another officer, crawled out on deck to hail their intended victim. Without warning the wooden sides fell away from the supposed tramp steamer, disclosing a fully armed British cruiser. A broadside riddled the submarine with shells. The wounded officers were rescued and are now prisoners in a British hospital.

An official statement issued recently at Bern shows that Switzerland has paid \$51,000,000 up to the end of October to preserve her neutrality. It is estimated by the Swiss Treasury that if the war continues as it has until two years have been completed the cost of the Swiss army will be from \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000. This will make it necessary for Switzerland to raise \$8,000,000 in excess of her ordinary annual revenue.

A German submarine, U-8, stranded at Noordergroot, on the island of Terschelling, on Nov. 4, and in response to rocket signals a Dutch lifeboat towed the vessel off and into the port of Terschelling, where two Dutch torpedo boats established a watch on the boat. Two days later it was announced from The Hague that with regard to the stipulations of its neutrality declaration the Dutch government had decided to intern the crew of the submarine and to retain the vessel for the duration of the war. This decision is based upon the consideration that the vessel, having steered a wrong course, entered Dutch territorial waters and stranded within 1,700 yards of the low water line. The damage to the vessel was not of a kind to oblige her to enter Dutch territorial waters, nor could the conditions of the sea be pleaded as an excuse for this step.

DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINE GUNS.

The chief function of the early machine guns was that of repelling the attacks of the new torpedo craft. Very quick and accurate training and elevating were therefore necessary, and consequently heavy, slowly-moving guns were inadmissible. It was necessary that one man should be capable of pointing the gun quickly, so that guns of large caliber to fire heavy shell were ruled out, and small shell were ineffective. For these reasons the employment of shell fell into disuse for the machine guns, and single shots ranging from those of rifle caliber to about four pounds in weight were adopted, chiefly those from one pound to one and one-half pounds. The machine guns of an early period belonged to one or other of two systems—the volley firing, and the continuous system, of which the Nordenfeldt and the Gardner represented the volley, and the Gatling and the Hotchkiss the continuous or successive firing. The volley system possessed the advantage of a certain spread of the missiles, but continuous firing rendered these guns very unsteady. A flat trajectory could be secured only by a high initial velocity and a projectile of small diameter. It will thus be seen that the conditions which had to be met were rather antagonistic to each other. Further, all the early machine guns relied on hand operation for firing every individual shot, and they therefore required firm bases. Another objection was the liability of the guns to be thrown temporarily out of action owing to cartridges "hanging fire."

An idea of the importance attained by the machine gun in the present war is conveyed by the formation, under Royal Warrant, of a new branch of the British service to be known as the machine gun corps and to be divided into three sections: Cavalry of the line; infantry of the line, and motor machine gun service. A machine gun record office will be established later. The war establishment of a machine gun company (headquarters and four sections each of four guns) will consist of headquarters, one officer, one warrant officer, two staff sergeants, two artificers, and twenty-six rank and file; unattached, two Royal Army Medical Corps men; and the four sections, eight officers, eight sergeants and 100 rank and file. This makes a total of 150 officers and men to a machine gun company. Each of the nine officers will be mounted, and in addition there will be forty-three draught horses and four bicycles.

As to the great value of machine guns during the present war and their very large employment in the German army, the Army and Navy Gazette of London says that some enthusiastic statistician has estimated that on the German front, from the Channel to the borders of Switzerland, the Allies are now confronted by some 40,000 machine guns of different models, rather more than one machine gun for every forty men, or one for every twenty-five yards of front. While these figures may be only approximate, certainly Germany entered upon war with a more correct idea than any of her opponents then possessed of the possibilities of machine guns under certain conditions of warfare. The Germans have made a special study equally of the mechanics and of the tactics of the machine gun; they introduced a very light model of the weapon and entrusted the handling of it to experts. They have employed machine guns to enfilade their first line trenches, have used them in concealment in rear, and well to the front in the firing line; while in the offensive-defensive the guns have been used to produce the fire effect of large reinforcements at critical moments. "It is, perhaps, not overstating the case," says the Gazette, "to say that while we hold our trenches with Infantry, the Germans hold theirs with guns and Maxim's, so that while their ordinary daily wastage is less, comparatively, than ours, they are able to transfer their Infantry, without excessive risk, and to reinforce threatened or weakened sections of their line. We have of late greatly augmented the number of our machine guns with our troops, and are supplying better and lighter models; we are doing much to increase the mechanical and tactical skill of our machine gunners; we may remember that the machine gun is, after all, a weapon rather of defense than of offense, and that from the time when the present siege warfare comes to an end much of the war value of the machine gun will have fallen away from it."

CHAMBERLAIN AND HAY ARMY BILLS.

Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and Representative James Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, both made public on Dec. 9, the tentative drafts of new Army bills as drawn by them which will be the basis for the work of the committees. They are "committee prints" for the use of the committees in shaping legislation.

The two bills differ materially from each other and from Secretary Garrison's War Department tentative Army bill which we printed in full last week, as shown below.

Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in his bill follows the general scheme of the Secretary of War, but reduces the increase in the strength of the Regular Establishment. He also proposes a new scheme for the equalization of promotion, which while it would afford considerable relief from present conditions in the Army does not provide for a broad policy of arranging promotions.

Senator Chamberlain's plan leans more toward the recommendations of the War College and of the General Staff than does the Garrison or Administration plan. He will probably make a fight for the recommendations of the General Staff, and in opposition to the Continental Army scheme. The General Staff was not asked to pass on the question as to how the men for the Continental Army or trained citizen soldiery could be obtained, but was given to understand by the Secretary that this was a question for Congress to answer. Chairman Chamberlain is sufficiently acquainted with the views of the General Staff and the entire Army to know that if the question were submitted to the Service, compulsory training would receive a unanimous endorsement. Aside from this he has been studying the events of the European war, and fully realizes that compulsory training is the only safe and sound military policy.

COMPARISON OF THREE ARMY BILLS.

The Chamberlain bill increases the Field Artillery by fourteen regiments, while the Hay bill contemplates an increase of only six and the War Department bill only four.

The increase of the Regular Infantry proposed in the Chamberlain bill is thirty-three regiments, in the War Department bill ten, and the Hay bill simply provides for recruiting the regiments as now constituted up to their maximum authorized strength.

Senator Chamberlain would add four regiments of Cavalry, while the other two bills provide for no increase in that arm. The Chamberlain bill fixes the maximum of the Coast Artillery strength at 30,054 men. This means an increase of 130 companies. The Hay bill increases the number of men, but makes no provision for increase of officers. The War Department bill proposes an increase of fifty-two companies.

In the Engineer Corps the Chamberlain bill specifies an increase to seven regiments and adds seven mounted battalions. The War Department bill planned a total of four regiments of three battalions, each of which would amount to about four times the present strength. The Hay bill adds but a single battalion.

In the Signal Corps the Chamberlain bill is also far ahead of its contemporaries. The War Department proposes an increase to 166 officers, while the Chamberlain bill raises the total to 382. This includes the aviation corps.

The Hay bill and the War Department bill make the same increases in the number of enlisted men in the Signal Corps, namely, 246.

The Hay bill embodies in substantial outline the Garrison or Administration plan for a Continental Army of 400,000 men. Senator Chamberlain's bill provides for the creation of an Army Reserve, but he goes about it in a different way.

The Garrison plan provides for a six-year term of enlistment in the Continental Army, with two months of intensive military training each year for the first three years. Under this plan 133,000 men are to be enrolled in the Continental Army each year.

Senator Chamberlain's bill specifies that all enlistments in the Regular Army shall be for a term of six years, the first three to be devoted to active service and the last three to the Regular Army Reserve. When mobilized the members of the Regular Army Reserve while in active service shall receive the pay and allowances of enlisted men of the Regular Army.

The Senator's bill creates a reserve which shall consist of all enlisted men now in the Regular Army Reserve, all enlisted men furloughed to or enlisted in the Regular Army Reserve and all persons holding honorable discharges from the Regular Army, not more than forty-five years old, who will enlist in the reserve for a period of four years.

He opens the Reserve on a four-year enlistment also to all citizens who by nature of their civil occupation or training are qualified for duty in Quartermaster, Engineer or Signal Corps or in the Medical or Ordnance Department.

The Chamberlain bill thus seeks to build up a reserve composed chiefly of men who have had three years of active service in the Regular Army, as compared with the Garrison Continental Army, which at the end of three years would have had a training of only six months in the field.

THE CHAMBERLAIN BILL.

The Chamberlain bill makes important administrative changes. The Inspector General's Department is consolidated with the General Staff, which is an innovation not in the Hay and the War Department measures. The Senator's bill also makes the Chief of Staff "General" of the Army, with pay and allowances of a lieutenant general.

The Chamberlain bill provides for an organization of the Regular Army into brigades and divisions, and in time of war or threat of war into corps. The brigades and divisions shall be commanded by major generals. The major generals, general officers of the line, shall be one assistant Chief of Staff and chief of inspectors; President of the War College; Chief of Division of Militia Affairs; commanders of brigades and Coast Artillery districts. They shall be promoted by seniority subject to an examination and retirement if they fail to pass.

The head of the General Staff Corps shall be detailed from the line and shall have the rank of general while so serving, but with pay and allowances of lieutenant general; and "shall take rank and precedence over all other officers of the Army"; one Assistant Chief of Staff shall be a lieutenant general, with pay, etc., of major general; there are to be three Assistant Chiefs of Staff with rank of major general. The staff shall consist of seventeen colonels, sixteen lieutenant colonels, thirty

major and twenty-six captains, all "to be detailed from corresponding grades in the Army" for four years, with return to the line for two years before another detail.

Vacancies in the departments and corps shall be subject to Sections 26 and 27 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, and Section 3 of the Act of Aug. 24, 1912. Vacancies as head of corps shall be filled by officers not below rank of colonel "selected from the arm or from officers who have served a detail of at least three years in the corps or department in which the vacancy exists"; to serve for four years.

Original appointments in the Army shall be provisional for two years.

Captains and lieutenants of Philippine Scouts are to be entitled to retirement; former officers of Scouts resigned or discharged for disability, or retired as enlisted men, to be placed upon the retired list as officers.

The lieutenants and second lieutenants of the Porto Rico Regiment are to be recommissioned in the Army, all of their service in Army, Volunteers or Porto Rico Regiment to be counted.

The second lieutenants of the line are to be recommissioned as second lieutenants in the line of the Army and all these officers are to be named on a single list for promotion by seniority according to date of precedence, and shall be subject to assignment and transfer to Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery Corps.

The Chamberlain bill provides for sixty-four regiments of Infantry, including Porto Rico Regiment, nineteen of Cavalry, twenty of Field Artillery and one Coast Artillery Corps.

The increase in the commissioned and enlisted personnel shall be made in five annual increments. Officers promoted to fill vacancies created by the first increment shall be promoted to rank from July 1, 1916; by second increment from July 1, 1917; by third increment from July 1, 1918; by fourth from July 1, 1919; and by fifth from July 1, 1920. The entire increase is authorized in event of war or similar emergency.

An "Officers Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States" is to be organized, to which fit citizens shall be appointed up to and including rank of major; all now registered as qualified to be admitted to this corps without further examination, subject to limitations as to age, which is thirty years for second lieutenants, thirty-five for first lieutenants, forty years for captain, and forty-five for majors. These officers may serve as officers of any Volunteer force authorized. They are not entitled to retirement or pensions except for disability in line of duty and while on active service. They can be ordered to duty with troops or at field exercises with pay for two months in each year. This period may be prolonged, and they can be ordered on boards on their request.

Any enlisted man with fifteen years' service who is prevented by the provisions of this act from re-enlisting before retirement shall be retired.

A "Reserve Officers Training Corps" is authorized, to include students undergoing compulsory military training in institutions where this is made a prerequisite for graduation. They may be appointed as reserve officers. Officers not to exceed 300, and not above the grade of captain, may be detailed as college professors and military instructors for Reserve Corps.

The following are the officers provided for the Staff Corps and departments by the Chamberlain bill:

	M.G.	B.G.	Col. Lt.	Col. Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.
A.G. Dept.	1	..	7	18	39
J.A. Dept.	1	..	2	6	12	10	..
Q.M. Corps.	3	..	17	30	54	155	..
Med. Corps.	1	..	29	48	210	610	..
C. Engineers	1	..	28	41	95	112	80
Ord. Dept.	1	..	6	12	24	33	..
Signal Corps	1	..	4	12	23	106	236
C. Art. Corps.	6	..	26	25	85	381	362

All of the major generals on this list are to have the pay and allowances of brigadier general except the Chief of Coast Artillery, who while serving shall be an additional member of the General Staff Corps and have the pay of his rank.

FEATURES OF THE HAY BILL.

The Hay bill provides that all arms shall be maintained at the maximum strength.

To lessen inequalities in promotion in the Field Artillery due to increase in number of officers the President is to fill vacancies below captain by transfer without promotion from other branches of the line, subject to examination by five officers of Field Artillery.

The number of rated men in the Coast Artillery Corps is not to exceed 1,776. One battalion is added to the Corps of Engineers. The Signal Corps is increased by seventy-three officers and 670 men, with not to exceed seven aero squadrons.

Officers detached for Militia and Continental Army duty are increased by 786, to be divided among the several arms; 322 of these to be reserved for the Continental Army. The increase of officers and men is to be by two yearly increments. Second lieutenants other than graduates of the Military Academy are to be appointed provisionally for two years.

A Continental Army of 400,000 men is provided for, to be raised in three increments, and when completed to be maintained at 400,000. Enlistment to be for six years, the first three in active organizations with colors and three in reserve. The Continentals are to be called out only in event of war. Enlistments otherwise terminating are to continue for one year after war is declared. Officers are to be appointed in this order: From active Army, from Officers' Reserve Corps, Organized Militia, and retired Regulars. The Continentals are to be subject to training for not to exceed three months in any one year or six months in the first three years of enlistment. A sergeant from the Regular Army is to be detailed to each troop, battalion and company of the Continentals for their annual training; these to be additional to the authorized strength of Army. Officers shall be commissioned for five years.

Thirty cadet companies are authorized, each of 100 cadets between twenty and twenty-four years old. An Officers' Reserve Corps is provided for, original appointments to it after three years to be made from citizens of one year's service in cadet corps.

The Medical Reserve Corps is to be abolished in one year.

When volunteers are authorized officers of the reserve corps may be ordered to temporary duty with the Regular Army.

The annual appropriation for the Organized Militia is increased by \$2,500,000. The provision for property and disbursing officer proposed by General Mills (noted on page 455 of this issue) is authorized.

Pay for the Organized Militia while in service is to be in proportions of five per cent. that of the Regular Army for field and staff; fifteen per cent. for commanders of companies, etc., and adjutants and Q.M.; ten per cent. to all other officers. Enlisted men are to have twenty-five per cent. of the Regular's pay, provided they attend forty-five drills annually, and proportionately for a lesser

number not less than twenty; actual military duty equivalent to these drills to be allowed for.

When the Army is called out for war any members of the Organized Militia may be drafted into the military service.

In a letter dated Dec. 1, 1915, Mr. Frederic L. Huidé-koper propounds a series of conundrums to the chairman of the Senate and House Military Committees. The general purpose of Mr. Huidé-koper's inquiries is to show that the scheme for the organization of American land forces prepared by the Army War College was subjected, either by order or hint from higher officers or officials, to restrictions as to the scope of the plan to be formulated, and that the Administration's proposed military policy was not formulated by the General Staff and is not comprehensive or thorough enough to provide this country with such trained troops, fortifications, organization, equipment and war materials as are necessary for adequate defense on land. Mr. Huidé-koper does not consider the ten additional regiments of Infantry sufficient. He thinks the proposed period of active service should be measurably shortened and the reserve period correspondingly increased. In his fourteenth and final question Mr. Huidé-koper asks: "In your opinion, would not the Administration have satisfied the present public demand for adequate national defense on land had it pursued such a course as the following, namely: First, the preparation of two plans (a) one plan the most comprehensive which could be devised, formulated to meet any emergency that is at all likely to confront the United States and prepared irrespective of the cost entailed; (b) the other plan, the minimum of what ought to be put into immediate effect without too greatly endangering our national safety, but forming the foundations, as it were, of the more comprehensive scheme and carefully co-ordinated with it. Second, the submission of these two plans to the country, in order to permit the American people to determine, through their Senators and Representatives in Congress, which scheme they prefer or how far beyond the minimum plan they deem it advisable to go at the present time?"

In a circular addressed to the stockholders of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, W. G. Haan, president, says: "The directors have requested me to appoint a proxy committee to consist of myself and four other stockholders, none of whom shall be directors or officers of the company; this committee to receive proxies from such stockholders as cannot be present and who would wish their votes cast by such committee. In compliance with these instructions I have designated a committee as follows: Col. J. B. Bellinger, U.S.A., Comdr. F. D. Upham, U.S.N., Col. G. A. Wingate, F.A., N.Y., Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, U.S.A., Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, U.S.A. I am convinced that the members of this committee are interested only in the success of the company, and if given discretion to cast the votes for any stockholder who cannot be present they will act in accordance with their best judgment. If through a misunderstanding any stockholder may have previously given his proxy to any other party such action can be revoked by signing the proxy enclosed herewith. It is important that the blank space for date in the enclosed proxy be filled in."

Five new indictments charging conspiracy to murder innocent persons on board steamships leaving the port of New York, to destroy foreign and American vessels and cargoes and defraud underwriters were handed up Dec. 6 by the Federal Grand Jury to Judge Julius Mayer in the U.S. District Court of New York against Lieut. Robert Fay, of the German army, and his alleged co-conspirators. The others accused are Max Breitung, Walter E. Scholz, Dr. Herbert Kienle, Engelbert Bronkhorst and Paul Dache. Breitung and Dr. Kienle are out on \$25,000 bail. These indictments are intended to supplement those found against the six men on Nov. 8 last, which accused them of conspiring to blow up ships of the Allies on their way from American ports to Europe.

Monday, Nov. 29, was Army day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and all the troops stationed around the bay were in the parade, which was commanded by Col. O. C. Penrose. Troops E and I, 1st Cav., and Field Hospital and Ambulance Company No. 2, which have been at the Presidio of San Francisco since the opening of the exposition, started back to the Presidio of Monterey Dec. 6, by marching. "This," writes a correspondent, "takes away all mounted troops from the Presidio. They have done splendid work during the last few months in acting as escorts and putting on drills and mounted events at the exposition and will be very much missed here."

The following Navy promotions were announced this week: The retirement of Capt. E. E. Capehart on Dec. 7 causes the following promotions Dec. 8: Comdr. George R. Marvell to captain; Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr., to commander; Lieut. Wilson Brown, jr., to lieutenant commander; Lieut. (J.G.) Harry J. Abbott to lieutenant. The resignation of Lieut. E. C. Oak Dec. 3 promotes Lieut. (J.G.) Arie A. Corwin Dec. 4. The death of P.A. Paymr. Byron D. Rogers Dec. 1 promotes Asst. Paymr. Lawrence A. Odlin Dec. 2.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger, Lieuts. C. W. Nimitz, G. S. Bryan, Ormond L. Cox, W. F. Cochran, C. S. McDowell, J. B. Rhodes, S. M. Robinson and Lieuts. (J.G.) C. N. Hinkamp and A. M. R. Allen, U.S.N., are contributors to the November number of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers.

In a paragraph in the last number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL John Hays Hammond, jr., was described as a member of Secretary Daniels's Consulting Board. Mr. Hammond has many other claims to distinction, but not this particular one.

Upon the transfer of the flag of the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet from the Saratoga to the Brooklyn at Manila about Dec. 15 the Saratoga will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

The nomination of Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall, U.S.N., to be commander was received by the Senate Dec. 10.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Harry C. Benson, Cav., U.S.A., who has been under treatment at the Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco, Cal., was retired on his own application on Dec. 8, 1915. He is known as a most able officer, and was born in Ohio Dec. 8, 1857. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Artillery. He was transferred to the 4th Cavalry Jan. 31, 1884; was promoted first lieutenant in 1888, captain in 1897, major, 13th Cavalry, in 1905; was transferred to the 14th Cavalry in 1906, transferred to the 5th Cavalry in 1908, was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1911, and colonel in 1914. His first service after graduation was at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and from there he went on frontier duty and was in the field at Fort Stanton, N.M., and at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and scouting to June 25, 1887. He was in the expedition ordered to capture or kill the Apache Indians under Geronimo and Natches, who were committing frightful murders of settlers, and this expedition was in command of the late Gen. Henry W. Lawton, then a captain in the 4th Cavalry. The expedition after many hardships finally succeeded in capturing the hostiles. Major Gen. Leonard Wood was with the expedition, serving as an assistant surgeon, and received a medal of honor for services rendered. Subsequent duties included service at West Point as instructor of mathematics and at various posts in the West. During the war with Spain he was appointed major and inspector general of Volunteers. He was on duty at Chickamauga Park from June to September, 1898, and was later Collector of Customs at Tanas de Zaza. He was a member of the commission appointed by Congress to report upon roads and conditions in Yosemite National Park, and in November, 1899, went to the Philippines. He served at San Francisco during the great fire there in 1906, and served several tours of duty in the Yosemite National Park. He was assigned to the General Staff in July, 1912. He received the degree of A.M., Kenyon College, in 1887.

The retirement of Col. Harry C. Benson, U.S.A., Dec. 8, 1915, causes the following promotions: Lieut. Col. D. B. Dugan, 6th Cav., to colonel Dec. 9, and Major Selah R. H. Tompkins, 5th Cav., to lieutenant colonel. Major George E. Stockle, upon being relieved from detail with the Quartermaster Corps, filled the vacancy in the Cavalry, and his place was taken by Capt. E. W. Clark, of the Infantry, thus making no promotions in the Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Dugan, 6th U.S. Cav., promoted colonel by the retirement of Benson on Dec. 8, 1915, was born in Maryland July 27, 1858, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. class of 1882, when he was promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, on June 13. He was promoted second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, thirteen days later, and reached the grade of first lieutenant in 1888. He was promoted captain, 7th Cavalry, in 1898; was transferred to the 12th Cavalry in 1901; promoted major, 4th Cavalry, in October, 1906; transferred to the 12th Cavalry the following December; was unassigned in March, 1911; assigned to the 4th Cavalry in September, 1911; was promoted lieutenant colonel of Cavalry in 1912, and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry in June, 1913. He is a graduate of the Army War College, class of 1913. Colonel Dugan's first duty after graduation was on the frontier, where he saw service in the field against hostile Indians. He served at Fort Bowie, Ariz., from Sept. 30, 1882, to Sept. 22, 1883, and was in the field at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Dec. 31, 1883. He served again at Fort Bowie to May 27, 1884, and was on special duty at San Carlos, Ariz., and in command of a company of Indian scouts to April, 1885. He served at various posts in Texas to June, 1893, and then served at Fort Reno and Sill, Okla., and also at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He went with his regiment to Camp Thomas in Tampa in the spring of 1898, and took part in the campaign against Santiago and in Cuba, being engaged in the battle of San Juan and also in the siege of Santiago. Subsequently, among other duties, he served in the Philippines and at various posts in the United States, and his last post of duty was on the Texas border, with headquarters at Harlingen.

Capt. Howard R. Perry, Inf., is promoted major on Dec. 5, vice Major Charles C. Clark, Inf., detailed to the Quartermaster Corps. First Lieut. R. R. Wood, 24th Inf., is promoted captain Dec. 4, vice Capt. M. R. Hilgard, 14th Inf., detailed to the Quartermaster Corps; 1st Lieut. L. H. Cook, 6th Inf., is promoted captain Dec. 5, vice Perry; 1st Lieut. H. I. Lawrence, 9th Inf., is promoted captain vice Capt. Thomas L. Smith, retired Dec. 5; 2d Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, 22d Inf., is promoted first lieutenant Dec. 4, vice Wood; 2d Lieut. Alva Lee, 16th Inf., is promoted first lieutenant Dec. 5, vice Cook; 2d Lieut. Roy W. Winton, 14th Inf., is promoted first lieutenant Dec. 6, vice Lawrence.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., retired, who was stricken with apoplexy on Dec. 6, 1915, died in his apartments at the Gotham Hotel, New York city, Dec. 9. With him at the time of his death was his brother, Mr. Edwin Ludlow, vice president of the Lehigh Valley Coal and Iron Company, of Lansford, Pa., who was summoned to his bedside on Dec. 7. Mrs. Ludlow died a year ago. Rear Admiral Ludlow was born at Islip, L.I., on Sept. 11, 1842, the son of Gen. and Mrs. William H. Ludlow. He entered the U.S. Naval Academy Oct. 28, 1859, and was graduated in 1863, his first service being in the Wachusett, of the Brazilian Squadron. He participated in the capture of the Confederate cruiser Florida at Bahia on Oct. 7, 1864, and in 1865 was transferred to the monitor Dictator, on board which he served as ensign until the end of the war. He was an officer on board the monitor Monadnock until 1866 during the trip from New York to San Francisco, and was promoted to be a master at the end of the cruise. From 1867 to 1870 he was attached to the Iroquois, in the Asiatic Squadron, and during that time was promoted to lieutenant and lieutenant commander. Among subsequent duties he was an instructor at Annapolis and executive officer of the Monogahela and Brooklyn. He served in the Trenton, of the European Squadron, as executive officer, and was commissioned a commander in 1881 and captain in 1895. He was inspector of ordnance until 1883, commanded the Quinnebaug, of the European station, from that date to 1886, and the following year was detailed to special duty in New York. Afterward he became inspector of lighthouses in the 12th District and the 9th District. In 1895 he was an instructor at Annapolis, and before that he was commander of the Mohican, of the Behring

Sea Squadron. He served as a member of the Naval Retiring Board during 1897, and later commanded the Terror and the Massachusetts, of the Atlantic Fleet. He was commanding officer of the Massachusetts when he was retired on his own application Nov. 1, 1899, after more than forty years' service. Rear Admiral Ludlow was married twice, first to Miss Frances Mary Thomas in 1870, and in 1897 to Mrs. Mary McLean Bugher. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., New York Zoological Society, American Museum of Natural History, Century, University, New York Yacht and other clubs. Besides his brother he is survived only by a sister, Mrs. Robert Bond, of McAlester, Okla.

Commodore James Hamilton Sears, U.S.N., retired, died at Rome, Italy, Dec. 9, 1915. He was born Jan. 6, 1855, at Binghamton, N.Y., and was appointed to the Naval Academy Sept. 22, 1871, being graduated in 1876. For two years he served on board the Yantic, the Kearsarge and the Tennessee in the Pacific Ocean. When a lieutenant, junior grade, he was attached to the Naval Observatory and served aboard the schoolship St. Mary. He was promoted a lieutenant in 1892, and up to the time of the Spanish-American War he had served at the U.S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, and with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. He also served on special duty in the Navy Department and Staff War College, Newport, R.I. He served as flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Admiral Schley during the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. Commodore Sears was promoted lieutenant commander in 1899, and two years later had charge of the branch hydrographic office in New York. He was promoted commander in 1905, and for two years he was inspector of the 8th Lighthouse District, Gulf of Mexico. He was promoted to captain in August, 1908. His last active service was as Naval Attaché at Tokio and Pekin 1909-10. He voluntarily retired on June 30, 1910 with the rank of commodore. He was an authority on coast defense matters and had written numerous pamphlets on naval warfare. He also was the author of "War on the Coast" and "The Chilian Revolution of 1891."

Brevet Brig. Gen. Horace Neide, captain, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1915. He had resided there since his retirement from active service April 4, 1893. General Neide was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 21, 1837, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was commissioned a second lieutenant of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry. He served during the War of the Rebellion, 1861-65, and was in the field with the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula and Bull Run campaigns. He was in the Veteran Reserve Corps from 1863 to 1869, being on duty in Washington and in South Carolina. He subsequently served on frontier duty at various posts in the West, including Forts Laramie, Bridger, Sanders and Fetterman, Wyo. In the Volunteers he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was honorably mustered out in January, 1867. He accepted a commission as first lieutenant in the 44th U.S. Infantry, Jan. 10, 1867, and was placed on the unassigned list in May, 1869. He was assigned to the 4th Infantry in December, 1870, and was promoted captain in April, 1880. He received the brevet of captain, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gaines Mill, Va.; major, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious services at Glendale, Va.; colonel of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill and Charles City Cross Roads, Va.; brigadier general of Volunteers for gallant services in the same battles, and for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was taken prisoner and paroled in July, 1862, and was exchanged in August of the same year. He received a gunshot wound in the left arm. General Neide was a member of the Union League and the M.O.L.L.U.S. He is survived by the sister and daughter with whom he lived and another sister and two brothers residing in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Sargent Force (J.G.), U.S.N., while superintending the loading of coal on board the U.S.S. Georgia from a coaling vessel in Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 3, suffered injuries that caused his death. The heavy boom which lowered the baskets of coal into the vessel broke, falling upon Lieutenant Force's head. He died seven hours later, without having regained consciousness. He was born in New York March 15, 1859, and was appointed to the Naval Academy July 9, 1906. He became ensign in 1912 and lieutenant, junior grade, in 1915. Lieutenant Force was in charge of the 12-inch turret on board the Georgia, which in elementary practice last September won a Navy E and Navy prize for the crew. The record made by this turret has been equaled only by one turret in its class. The father and mother of the deceased, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Force, of Brighton Station, Rochester, N.Y., upon receiving intelligence of Lieutenant Force's death, went immediately to Norfolk. Lieutenant Force was their only child. "Shipmates of Lieutenant Force, both officers and men," says the Norfolk Landmark, "feel his loss most keenly. He held an enviable position in the affections of his shipmates and in their esteem for him as an able and promising young officer." There were short funeral services at the naval hospital, Portsmouth, Dec. 4 and the body, accompanied by military escort, was taken to Rochester, N.Y., where funeral and interment took place Dec. 7.

Lieut. Col. William Brooke Rawle, U.S.V., who died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, 1915, joined the 3d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, early in 1863. During 1864-65 he was attached to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and later with the headquarters of the armies operating against Richmond. He was attached to the escort of Generals Grant and Meade in their entry into Petersburg, and of General Meade at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. At the time of his honorable discharge, on Aug. 7, 1865, he ranked as captain, and he received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel for meritorious service at the battle of Mather's Run and in the campaign that terminated with Lee's surrender. He was one of the earliest members of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., and one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. For years he had been a vice president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and member of the American Philosophical Society. He was a lawyer and had served for many years as treasurer of the Philadelphia Bar Association. He was the author of "The Right Flank at Gettysburg," "With Gregg in the Gettysburg Campaign," "Gregg's Cavalry Fight at Gettysburg," and "The General Title of the Penn Family to Pennsylvania." In 1877 he married Miss Elizabeth N. Pepper, daughter of Henry Pepper, of this city, who survives.

Chief Carpenter Peter Thomas Ward, U.S.N., retired, died at the Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1915. He was born at Williamsburg, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1840, and was appointed an acting carpenter June 8, 1870. He was promoted to chief carpenter March 3, 1899, in which grade he served at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., from Aug. 14, 1899, to Nov. 5, 1901, upon which date he reported for duty on the U.S.S. Cincinnati.

He was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy Sept. 10, 1902, by Section 1444, R.S., and Section 11, Act of March 3, 1899. He was detached from duty on the Cincinnati Nov. 6, 1902, and reported for duty at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1902, serving at said yard continuously until Feb. 1, 1908.

Mrs. Mary Agnes Bell, widow of Lieut. James Edward Bell, of the 1st U.S. Artillery, died at her home, Greenwood avenue, Trenton, N.J., Dec. 2, 1915, aged seventy-two years. Lieutenant Bell graduated at the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1867, and died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Sept. 11, 1873. He was a native of Tennessee and a son of Gen. J. Warren Bell, U.S.A., who entered the Civil War as colonel of the 1st Illinois Cavalry. Mrs. Bell was a daughter of Gen. Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster General of the State of New Jersey, 1855 to 1889, covering the entire period of the Civil War and was president of the Board of Visitors at West Point in 1866, and was for many years deeply interested in the Academy. General Perrine is represented in the Army to-day by his son, Capt. Henry Pratt Perrine, U.S.A., retired, class of 1869, U.S.M.A., and two grandsons, Lieut. Henry Pratt Perrine, jr., 14th U.S. Inf., class of 1913, U.S.M.A., and Cadet Lewis Perrine, jr., of the Second Class at the Academy. Capt. James Edward Bell, of the 2d U.S. Infantry, is the namesake and nephew of the late Lieutenant Bell.

Mr. Edward A. Poole, father of Mrs. Hartmann, wife of Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, 3d U.S. Inf., died at Albany, N.Y., on Nov. 18, 1915.

William Sidney Bissell, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bissell, and brother of the wife of Major William J. Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Detroit, Mich. Our correspondent omits date.

Mr. James C. Foote, father of Col. John H. Foote, 14th Inf., N.G.N.Y., died Dec. 3, 1915, at the home of his son, No. 470 Sixth street, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was eighty-five years old and death came as the result of infirmity. Mr. Foote was one of the few surviving veterans of the Mexican War, having served with his brother, John H. Foote, aboard the Columbus, in command of Commodore Biddle, during the blockade of Monterey.

Mary H. Leonard, the four years and eight months old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard, 22d U.S. Inf., died at Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 1, 1915.

Mrs. Harriet T. Lewis, widow of B. H. Lewis, of Portland, Me., and sister of Brig. Gen. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., retired, died at Boston, Mass., on Dec. 3.

Mrs. Margaret A. Dunn, aged ninety-four years, who died at Bloomington, Ind., on Dec. 7, was the mother of Mrs. Walter Howe, widow of Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., and grandmother of Lieut. Comdr. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. James Walter Brown have sent out invitations for the wedding reception of their daughter, Rosa Frances, and Ensign Nelson Jackson Leonard, U.S.N., Dec. 18, 1915, at half past eight at their home, Court street, Portsmouth, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald M. Huse, of Scotch Plains, N.J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Chapman Huse, to Mr. Ten Eyck Remsen Beardsley, who is engaged in the practice of law at 31 Liberty street, New York. Miss Huse is a niece of Capt. H. McL. P. Huse, U.S.A., and a granddaughter of the late Col. Caleb Huse, U.S.A., and the late James M. Chapman, who for many years was a member of the bar of New York.

Major and Mrs. Edward P. Lawton, U.S.A., retired, announce the marriage of their eldest daughter, Margaret, to Mr. William Garrard, jr., at All Saints' Church, Atlanta, Ga., on Nov. 10, 1915. Mrs. Lawton with her other daughters is spending the winter in Washington.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Harden announces the marriage of her daughter, Estelle Magdalene, to Ensign Joseph Y. Dreisonstok, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 25, 1915.

Miss Lillia Elizabeth Dielman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dielman, of New York city, was married at the Church of the Ascension in that city on Dec. 9 to Murray Pichot Corse, son of the late Brig. Gen. John Murry Corse, U.S.A. The bride's father is the well known artist, former president of the National Academy and now head of the art department of the College of the City of New York. Her mother is the daughter of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Benham, U.S.A., and sister of the late Major Henry H. Benham, U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur N. Peaselee, of Newport, R.I., assisted by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church. The bride wore a gown of white satin made with a court train and trimmed with flounces of point lace. Her veil of tulle was held in place by a cap of lace, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Edwin P. Taylor, jr., was the matron of honor, and the other attendants were Mrs. Henry K. Murphy and the Misses Margery Westcott, Annabel Mayo-Smith and Susan Nichols. Miss Hope Foote, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling T. Foote, was the flower girl. Du Boise Beale, a classmate of the bridegroom at Harvard, was the best man. The ushers were Frederick McNeil Dielman and Ernest B. Dielman, brothers of the bride; Ralph Adams Cram, Howard Robertson, John McNeil Stark, of Concord, and Clement Carrington Read, of South Carolina. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 41 West Tenth street. Mr. and Mrs. Corse will live in New York city after their return from their wedding trip.

Capt. Harry K. Rutherford, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Dora E. Wettlaufer, daughter of Mrs. Anna G. Wettlaufer, were married in New York city, Dec. 7, 1915, in the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. George C. Houghton officiated. The bride's attendant was her sister, Miss Christel Wettlaufer, and the ushers were Messrs. John County, Frank Nichols, Edward Hixcox and Jules Wettlaufer. Only relatives and close friends of the families attended the ceremony. A reception will be held in the apartment of the bride's mother at the Apthorp, New York, Jan. 29, on the return of Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where they will pass their honeymoon. Captain Rutherford is stationed at Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hohn on Pacific avenue, San Francisco, Cal., was the scene of a pretty wedding Dec. 2, 1915, when Miss Hazel Hohn became the bride of Lieut. C. Stockmar Bendel, 12th U.S. Inf. Pink was the color chosen for the decorations. In the drawing room, where the marriage ceremony was read

by Archbishop Edward Hanna, an improvised altar was banked with pink roses and chrysanthemums, and baskets of the flowers were placed throughout all the rooms. The bride was gown in an elaborate ivory satin dress, the skirt of which was trimmed with flounces of rose point lace, and completed by a long court train of satin. The V-shaped bodice was made of satin and lace, with a deep girdle. The veil was arranged in a Dutch cap, and was bound with myrtle and orange blossoms. The shower bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Hohn was attended by Miss Kathleen Farrell. Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, U.S.A., was best man. About 150 guests witnessed the ceremony and attended the elaborate wedding supper.

Mr. Herbert V. Falk, 46 Grand street, White Plains, N.Y., announces the marriage of his eldest daughter, Miss Dorothy Maitland Falk, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, London, England, to Mr. Woolf J. Barnato, on Dec. 7, 1915. In April last Mr. Falk's youngest daughter, Muriel, married Lieut. Philip F. Thurber, 3d U.S. Field Art. Curiously enough both his daughters have joined the same arm of the service. Mr. Barnato, who was at Cambridge University when the war broke out, immediately joined the officers' training corps, and later received a commission in his present regiment, the Royal Field Artillery, and has been in active service at the front for some months past. He secured a week's leave, and on Dec. 4 Mr. Falk received a cable asking permission for the immediate marriage of the young people, Mrs. Falk, who is with her daughter abroad, having given her approval. Miss Falk met Mr. Barnato on her trip abroad in the summer of 1914. Mr. Barnato is one of the three children of the late Mr. Bernard Barnato, more familiarly known over the Seven Seas, as "Barney" Barnato. Together with Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jamieson, the elder Barnato was one of the pioneers in opening up and exploiting the diamond fields of South Africa, and later the development of the great gold mining field of the South African Rand. He died many years ago, leaving an estate of several million pounds to his children.

The marriage of Mrs. Pauline Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pitt Hyde, of Hydeville, Vt., to Lieut. Clair Warren Baird, C.A.C., U.S.A., was solemnized on Dec. 4, 1915, at St. James's Episcopal Church, Hydeville, Vt., the Rev. R. W. Magoun, rector of the church, officiating. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white satin with a long court train. The bodice was trimmed with old Duchesse lace. The long tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms and a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids was carried. Miss Katharine Kinsley, of Portland, Me., as maid of honor, wore an attractive gown of Nile green satin with silver lace trimmings, a hat of silver lace was worn and pink sweet peas were carried. The four bridesmaids were the Misses Olivia and Ayliffe Blake, daughters of Lieut. Col. E. M. Blake, C.A.C.; Miss Mary Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Owen, of Port Henry, N.Y., and Miss Mary Holden, daughter of Mrs. Mary Holden, of Lowell, Mass. Their attractive gowns of rose pink taffeta were unusually pretty with trimmings of silver lace, were worn with silver slippers and large silver lace hats. Each attendant carried an arm bouquet of pink sweet peas. Lieut. Charles K. Wing and the ushers, Lieuts. A. H. Daig, E. N. Woodbury, J. L. Homer and R. H. Hannum, all of the Coast Artillery Corps, wore full dress uniform. The bride's gifts to her attendants were gold "friendship circles" while the groom gave his ushers and best man silver fountain pens. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, where the bride and groom received with Mr. and Mrs. Hyde. The bride cut the cake with the groom's saber. Mrs. Baird wore a traveling gown of dark brown broadcloth trimmed with beaver, and a black hat. After a wedding trip of two months Lieut. and Mrs. Baird will live at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., where the groom is now stationed.

An impressive wedding at Mayworth, N.C., the latter part of November last was that of Miss Katharine Stuart Cramer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Warren Cramer, and sister of Lieut. Stuart Warren Cramer, jr., 8th U.S. Cav., to Mr. Paul Woodman, the latter of Portland, Me. Rev. Robert A. Tuft, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony, which was attended by a brilliant assemblage of guests. The summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Cramer is located on top of a mountain which has an elevation of between a thousand and eleven hundred feet and rivals any spot in the state for picturesque beauty. The home was decorated throughout with Southern smilax, holly rich with berries, pine, cedar and chrysanthemums. Just prior to the hour appointed for the ceremony the guests were directed to the tea room, which is reached by a long pergola of right-angular shape enclosed in glass. The wedding occurred there. The tea room is of mammoth proportions and overlooks the swimming pool. The central chandelier and ceiling lights were almost entirely concealed by Southern smilax. An orchestra rendered the wedding music. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr. Stuart Warren Cramer. She wore a wedding gown of draped white satin worn short with train falling from the waist line. It was trimmed with Honiton lace, orange blossoms and tulle. She wore a Honiton lace coronet with tulle veil and carried a white prayer book with shower of lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a superb diamond and pearl necklace that was her mother's. Her prayer book has been carried by her mother and the lace on her veil and the pearl slipper buckles had been worn by her mother. Lieutenant Cramer, the brother of the bride, was best man. The ribbon holders were Master George Bennett Cramer, young brother of the bride, and Master States Lee, Master Ralph Van Landingham, jr., and Master Jack London. Miss Hannah Woodman, of Portland, Me., and sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. An elegant reception followed the wedding. Later Mr. and Mrs. Woodman left via automobile for Gastonia, where they caught Southern train 38 for the North.

Lieut. Charles Victor Hunt, of the Philippine Constabulary, son of Col. Charles Hunt, of El Paso, was married in El Paso, Texas, Nov. 29, 1915, to Mrs. Ruth Thurber Brooks, of Los Angeles, Cal. The wedding was a quiet one, performed by Judge Dan Jackson at the courthouse. The bride is a niece of Mrs. Charles Hunt. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunt left the latter part of the week for San Francisco, to sail for the Philippines.

The marriage of Lieut. James L. Collins, 11th U.S. Cav., and Miss Virginia Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart, of El Paso, was solemnized the evening of Dec. 1, 1915, at St. Clement's Episcopal Church, El Paso, Texas. Rev. Henry Easter, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The handsome church was elaborately decorated with smilax, palms, white candles and many tall white baskets filled with white lilies. The wedding march from Lohengrin and other selections were played. Miss Helen Stewart, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Katherine and Margaret Collins, sisters of the groom, and the Misses Hildegard Sauer and Elsie

Crawford. The groom was attended by his brother, Peter Collins, of Guatemala, as the best man; the groomsmen being brother officers and were Lieut. Edwin S. Hardy, 8th Cav.; Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn, Signal Corps; Lieut. John Lucas, 13th Cav., and Lieut. O. S. Wood, 16th Inf. The ushers were Messrs. Ted Davis, Ernest Myles, Ernest Sauer and James Curtis. The Army officers were in full dress uniform. The bride was given in marriage by her father, U. S. Stewart. The bride's gown was of white satin in ankle length, with court train hung from her shoulders. The skirt was draped and had a band of silver at the bottom. Her veil was of real lace, held in place by a band of pearls; the bodice was trimmed with pearls and these, with a pearl necklace, were her only ornaments. A shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and white satin ribbons with tulle streamers completed her toilette. Following the church ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, which is one of the old adobe landmarks of the city, with a patio, and was elaborately decorated with chrysanthemums and baskets of pink roses and smilax. The patio, where punch was served, was turned into a Japanese garden effect and was most attractive. An orchestra played during the evening. A buffet supper was served and the bride's cake was an unusual one; made in two tiers, it was surmounted by a chariot filled with roses and drawn by a winged cupid, and on the roses a flight of doves were perched. Small silver balls set in roses were placed about the edge of the cake and also about the sides were "horns-of-plenty" from which roses were falling. Small hearts bearing the initials "C. S." in silver were at intervals on the cake. After the usual Army custom, the bride cut the cake with her husband's sword. Lieut. and Mrs. Collins left the same evening for New Orleans, to visit the groom's mother, and from there they will go to Panama on their wedding trip. They will make their home in Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The bride received many wedding gifts.

Major and Mrs. Clarkson R. Elliott, Phil. Scouts, announce the marriage of their sister, Elizabeth Agnes Connal, to Lieut. Lloyd Baxter Bennett, Phil. Scouts, at Cebu, Cebu, P.I., Oct. 7, 1915. The ceremony was very quiet, Major C. R. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, little Miss Geraldine Elliott and Col. D. C. Shanks, I.G., being present as witnesses. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George W. Dunlap in his study at the Presbyterian Mission.

Lieut. James Anthony Sarratt, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Constance Kathryn Watkins were married at Manila, P.I., on Aug. 30.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Randall Jacobs, U.S.N., at Danville, Va., on Nov. 30.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, 22d U.S. Inf., who has been on duty at Douglas, Ariz., is at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., for treatment.

A son, James Saye Dusenbury, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Dusenbury, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at the Oglethorpe Sanitarium, Savannah, Ga., on Dec. 5.

Mrs. Willis Uline entertained at bridge Dec. 4 for Mrs. A. L. Wagner, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. K. Naylor, at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Cheever is convalescing from her recent severe illness at her home, 607 Miami street, Leavenworth, Kas., where she expects to spend the remainder of the winter.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. J. M. Cummins, 18th U.S. Inf., at Clemson College, S.C., on Dec. 4. She is a granddaughter of Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis, U.S.A.

Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer are at the New Richmond Hotel, Washington city, for several weeks, and will then go to Craig Hall, Atlantic City, for the winter.

Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, Major and Mrs. A. W. Morse, Lieut. F. L. Hoskins, U.S.A., and Miss Davis were dinner guests of Chaplain and Mrs. S. J. Smith at the San Carlos Dec. 4.

Lieut. Ward E. Duval, C.A.C., U.S.A., who has been visiting his parents, Major and Mrs. John H. Duval, at 200 Aberdeen avenue, Wayne, Pa., returned to his post at Fort Howard, Md., last week.

A daughter, Elizabeth Beckman, was born to Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Miller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Tientsin, China, on Nov. 30. She is a great-granddaughter of Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Rawles, U.S.A., retired.

Lieut. William N. Haskell, Cav., U.S.A., on duty with the New York National Guard, with headquarters in the Municipal Building, is ill with pneumonia at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Rainsford announce the birth of a daughter on Nov. 27 in Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Rainsford is a sister of Lieut. David McDougal Le Breton and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral David Stockton McDougal, U.S.N.

Miss Marjorie Piper, the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Alexander R. Piper, has gone to Fort Riley from her home in Brooklyn, to make an extended visit to the commandant of the Mounted Service School and his wife, Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes.

Capt. R. S. Pratt, Field Art., U.S.A., and family will spend a two months' leave at Sawtelle, Cal., where Captain Pratt will recuperate from an attack of diphtheria, contracted shortly after the death of his little daughter from the same disease.

Dr. Edward Breck, senior field secretary of the Navy League, made an interesting address before the students of Lehigh University on "The Navy: Its Present Needs, Its Future Possibilities and Its Past History," at South Bethlehem, Pa., on Dec. 3. A Lehigh section of the Navy League was formed.

One of the largest and most attractive of the debutante teas given in Washington this season was that given by Col. and Mrs. John Archer Lejeune to introduce their daughter, Miss Ellie Lejeune, at the Marine Barracks, Dec. 4, from five until seven. A portion of the Marine Band played for the dancing in the concert room of the barracks, which was artistically decorated with palms, smilax and the numerous bouquets sent the popular debutante. Mrs. Lejeune wore a handsome gown of black chiffon velvet, and Miss Lejeune was charming in flesh-colored chiffon with touches of silver. Among those assisting were Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. David Taylor, Mrs. Robert M. Kennedy, Mrs. Rufus H. Lane, Mrs. James H. Glennon, Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, Mrs. Carlo Brittain, Mrs. John H. Dayton, Mrs. Ralph Earle, Mrs. Edward Old, Mrs. James Tomb, Mrs. Paulding Mardock, the Misses Chase, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss Margheritta Tillman and Miss Dorothy Taylor.

Major and Mrs. Alexander Sidney Lanier are spending several weeks in New York, N.Y.

Mrs. L. C. Whiteside, wife of P.A. Surg. L. C. Whiteside, U.S.N., is now at "The Farm," Lehigh, Pa.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Charles L. Best, U.S.N., and Mrs. Best at Annapolis, Md., on Dec. 7.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert B. McBride have as their guest at Fort Hunt, Va., Mrs. R. C. Johnson and Miss Beulah Johnson.

A picture of Mrs. Lawrence Warner Clarke, wife of Ensign Clarke, U.S.N., appears in the Washington Post for Dec. 5.

Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore Gordon Ellyson are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindel in Washington.

A daughter, Marion Louise Nix, was born to Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Nix, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 21, 1915.

A son, Robert Middleton McClure, was born to the wife of Lieut. Harry A. McClure, U.S.N., at Charleston, S.C., on Nov. 26, 1915.

The birth of a son is announced to Lieut. and Mrs. Paul R. Manchester, 2d U.S. Inf., Dec. 6, 1915, at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

A son, Ralph David Spalding, jr., was born to Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. R. D. Spalding, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, Va., on Nov. 18.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Halsey spent the past weekend at Annapolis, Md., with Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Halsey at their quarters in the yard.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant will spend the Christmas holidays in Chicago with her sister, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and will go to Florida for the late winter.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert W. McNeely, U.S.N., were dinner hosts in Washington on Dec. 4, entertaining in honor of Mrs. Alfred Ely, of New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Hartigan, who had an apartment at the Alwyn, Columbia road, Washington, last spring, are now living at the Oakland.

Mrs. William H. Allen, wife of Lieutenant Commander Allen, U.S.N., was hostess at bridge at her residence, 2501 South Garnet street, Philadelphia, on Dec. 1.

Mrs. Earl North has joined Lieutenant North, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., after a visit with her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. James Duncan Gatewood, in Washington.

Mrs. Walter B. Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn., is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Mansfield, at 231 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Arthur Camp Stanley are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son in Washington on Nov. 28. The child is a grandson of Med. Dir. and Mrs. John C. Boyd.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Needham L. Jones, U.S.N., have joined the latter's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, at their New Hampshire avenue residence in Washington.

Mrs. Craigie, widow of Brig. Gen. David Craigie, U.S.A., has returned to her apartment at the Rochambeau, Washington, after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Arrowsmith, at West Point, N.Y.

The Rev. H. Percy Silver, chaplain at the U.S. Military Academy, will be one of the speakers at the Advent preaching mission being held in the Episcopal churches in Philadelphia, Pa., during Advent.

A meeting of the New York branch of the Navy League of the United States was held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on Dec. 7. Systematic organization with a view to vigorous and aggressive work was the result of the meeting.

Mrs. Robert Codman, widow of the Bishop of Maine, is spending the winter at Dedham, Mass., with her sister-in-law, Miss Codman. Mrs. Codman was formerly Miss Margaretta Biddle Porter, daughter of the late Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A.

Mrs. Albert Gleaves, wife of Rear Admiral Gleaves, U.S.N., will present her youngest daughter, Miss Evelina Gleaves, at a large reception at Rauscher's, Washington, on Christmas Eve. She will also present her niece, Miss Mary Truxton Garland.

Mrs. George W. Goethals, wife of Brigadier General Goethals, U.S.A., who is the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott in Philadelphia, Pa., was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John M. Scott in that city on Dec. 3.

Mrs. Glennon, wife of Capt. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, was "at home" at their quarters at the yard on Dec. 6, when Mrs. George R. Marvell, wife of Commander Marvell, U.S.N., assisted at the tea table.

Comdr. and Mrs. Harley H. Christy, U.S.N., were hosts at a large reception on board the Reina Mercedes at Annapolis, Md., on Dec. 10, to introduce their daughter, Miss Gladys Christy. The Misses Elizabeth and Susanne Chase, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Volney Chase, and Miss Mary Veeder, daughter of Commodore Ten Eyke De Witt Veeder, U.S.N., were among those assisting.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., gave one of the most brilliant affairs of the season in Washington on Dec. 3, when they introduced General Young's granddaughter, Miss Margaret Reed, to Washington society. The occasion brought together over five hundred persons prominent in the official, residential, Army and Navy circles. Mrs. Young, Mrs. Reed and Miss Reed received in the small ballroom of Rauscher's, which was converted into a veritable bower of roses shading from pink to American Beauty, sent the debutante by her many friends. The large ballroom, reserved for dancing, was beautifully decorated with Southern smilax, palms and American Beauties. The debutante was charming in an exquisite Lucile gown of silver lace and flesh-colored tulle, with silver bodice and bouffant skirts looped over a petticoat of silver lace. The panniers were caught with tiny French roses. She carried an arm bouquet of roses and white orchids. Mrs. Young wore gray chiffon and silver lace over cloth of silver, and Mrs. Reed was gowned in amethyst velvet, with corsage bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Reed was assisted by the following debutantes: Miss Catherine Burdette, Miss Ruth Lester, Miss Helen Blodgett, Miss Jennette Cowan, Miss Catherine Harlow, Miss Lillian Hendrick, Miss Georgia Schofield and the Misses Treat, the Misses Kingsbury, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Miss Flores Howard, of New Orleans; Miss Elizabeth George, of New York; Miss Harriet Hawkins, Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes and Mrs. Richard Burleson. In another group were General Young, Colonel Reed, Mrs. John H. Gibbon, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Albert Mills, Mrs. Charles Henry Butler and Mrs. James Brown Scott.

Miss Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Major and Mrs. Alexander M. Davis, of Kansas City, has been spending the Thanksgiving holidays at Fort Riley, the guest of Major and Mrs. Rhodes.

Mrs. Thomas Caldwell Turner and small son have left the Mansion House and taken an apartment at the West End, 53 Pineapple street, Brooklyn, N.Y., where they will remain while Captain Turner has the marine guard on the Texas.

P.A. Surg. Spencer L. Higgins, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., as the relief of P.A. Surg. Charles J. Holeman, who has been ordered to the U.S.S. Montana. Surgeon Holeman's departure was much regretted by his numerous friends and was somewhat unexpected.

Lieut. Edward A. Ostermann, U.S.M.C., who was wounded in the arm during the skirmish with rebels in Hayti two months ago, has arrived at the navy yard, Philadelphia, and is under treatment at the Naval Hospital. The radius bone of his arm was shattered, and he may never regain the use of his arm.

Col. Elmore F. Taggart, U.S.A., attached to the 28th Infantry on patrol duty on the Texas border, met with a painful accident while out deer hunting on the Sam Lante ranch Nov. 18. A stray bullet hit him on the right arm just below the elbow. The wound was dressed and the Colonel is getting along nicely.

Capt. Francis M. Gibson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gibson have moved from the Park Avenue Hotel, where they resided for over fifteen years, and have taken an apartment at No. 318 West Eighty-fourth street, New York city, and with them is their widowed daughter, Mrs. Katharine Gibson Lewis, and their grandson, Frederick Gibson Lewis.

The annual charity ball given under the auspices of the Naval Relief Society will take place in the sail loft of the Washington Navy Yard on Jan. 3, instead of on Easter Monday, as in previous years. The ball is always a brilliant success socially as well as financially, and the committee is working hard to make it even more so than ever this season.

Mrs. Walter Howe, widow of General Howe, U.S.A., has been called to Bloomington, Ind., on account of the death of her mother, Mrs. Margaret A. Dunn on Dec. 7, but expects to return to the home of her son, Lieut. Comdr. Alfred G. Howe, at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Mrs. Alfred G. Howe accompanied Mrs. Howe as far as New York city.

Major Charles W. Farr, U.S.A., retired, for seven years head physician and surgeon of Sing Sing prison, N.Y., was removed from office Dec. 7 by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. According to prison officials Dr. Farr was removed by the warden on the ground of disloyalty, although it is not stated just of what the alleged disloyal acts consisted. It was said that the warden believes that Dr. Farr has taken sides against him in the present investigation of Sing Sing.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U.S.N., retired, having finished his engagement with the Department of Education to lecture on the U.S. Navy, has gone to Boston for the winter, where his address will be at the Union Club. Chaplain Tribou, who has had a wide experience in the Navy, gave an interesting lecture in the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Dec. 9, on the old Navy and the new, its traditions, its part in history and its future, illustrated by stereopticon views.

Many Army and Navy officers and their wives were in Los Angeles during the week ending Nov. 28, and among those who stopped at the Hotel Clark were Col. and Mrs. George Horace Morgan, 8th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. and Mrs. R. Talbott, 15th Cav., stationed at Fort Bliss. The four comprised a party which motored to Los Angeles, Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Carter, of Washington, D.C.; Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Hickok, of Manila, and Col. and Mrs. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., are also recent visitors.

Spanish War veterans of the Naval and Military Order gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Dec. 10, in honor of Past Commander Brig. Gen. John L. Clem, U.S.A., retired, who is about to leave for an indefinite stay in Texas. Among the invited guests were a number of Army and Navy officers and members of Congress who saw service in the Spanish-American War in Cuba or the Philippines. The committee was composed of R. D. Sims, F. S. Hodgson, C. E. Golden and B. P. Lambertson.

The Patria Club of New York on Dec. 10 visited the armory of the 9th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., through the courtesy of Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, commanding, and made an inspection of the ordnance and listened to a talk on "National Preparedness—the Coast Defense System of the United States and Its Equipment." Addresses were made by Lieut. Col. Washington Irving Taylor, the coast defense officer, New York state; Mr. S. Stanwood Menken (one of the members), president of the National Security League, and others. There was also a collation and dancing.

"Most of the 'old Army' and many of the younger element," writes a correspondent, "will regret to hear of the death in Kingston, Jamaica, of 'Pauline,' or 'Polly,' as she was commonly known, who for so many years conducted bachelor messes on the frontier and in the Philippines. Polly's memoirs of her long service might have revealed many an inside history and sprightly detail, except that loyalty forever sealed her faithful lips. She accomplished the dream of her life, a trip completely around the world, unseparated from her devoted monkeys and the orchids she carried with her."

Mrs. William B. Dall, of Brooklyn, N.Y., had as her guests for Thanksgiving and the Army and Navy football game her cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. McCammon, 3d U.S. Inf. In honor of Mrs. McCammon, her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, of 29 West Fifth street, entertained at dinner in their city home on the evening of the Army and Navy football game. The guests included were Dr. and Mrs. Henry Wyncoop and Mr. Richard Headman, all of London; Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. McCammon, Miss Mary Aldrich and the hosts. After dinner the guests attended the comic opera, "Chin-Chin."

The late Gen. John V. Furey, U.S.A., retired, left a net estate of \$52,692, of which \$10,361 goes to his wife, Georgiana G. Furey, and the remainder, \$42,331, to his daughter. General Furey died at his home, 10 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, on Dec. 17, 1914. He was a brother of Robert Furey, a retired contractor, who willed a large estate to John Morrissey Gray, a Democratic district leader of Brooklyn. The relatives of Robert Furey, including several nieces and nephews, contested the will and effected a compromise with Mr. Gray, the terms of which were never made public. There is nothing in the appraisal to show what General Furey received under the compromise agreement. The Eighth avenue house, appraised at \$24,000, was given to General Furey by his brother before they quarreled. When that occurred Robert Furey moved across the street to the Montauk Club, where he died.

A son, Rufus Hansom Hagood, 3d, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Hagood, jr., U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 29.

Lieut. C. M. Hustvedt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hustvedt have taken an apartment for the winter at the El Coronado, 350 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Twin sons, Jerome Clarke Hunsaker, jr., and James Peter Hunsaker, were born to Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. C. Hunsaker, U.S.N., on Dec. 5.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were the honor guests at a dinner given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson in Washington on Dec. 9.

Mrs. Brunzell and son, who have been visiting Mrs. Brunzell's parents, Judge and Mrs. S. T. Corn, of Ogden, have joined Lieutenant Brunzell in El Paso.

Miss Francine Williams and Miss Margaret Read were among those assisting Mrs. Edson Bradley at the fair and the dansant for the poor of Washington, given at Mrs. Bradley's residence on Dec. 7.

Miss Pauline Baury Bradford has arrived at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., to spend the winter with her brother-in-law and sister, Surg. and Mrs. R. Roller Richardson, U.S.N. Surgeon Richardson is the executive surgeon at Las Animas.

Lieut. Col. A. P. Bullington, Inf., U.S.A., senior inspector-instructor on duty with the N.G.N.Y., with headquarters in New York city, has been laid up with a bad cold for some days. His friends will be pleased to learn that he is now able to be about again.

Mrs. Littleton Waller Tazewell Waller, wife of Colonel Waller, U.S.M.C., was hostess at a dinner at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on Dec. 1, in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Harry Myers, of Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Waller was "at home" informally at the yard the following day.

Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, jr., U.S.A., and her sister, Miss Judge, entertained at a beautifully appointed luncheon in Washington on Dec. 2. Captain and Mrs. Baldwin also entertained at an informal dance at their K street residence in Washington on Dec. 3.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., was the guest of the evening at the annual dinner gathering of the New York alumni of Delta Kappa Epsilon at the Hotel Plaza, New York city, Dec. 6. He delivered a speech advocating the Swiss system of military training, which was approved in a resolution.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., will be held at the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, Dec. 14, 1915, at half-past five o'clock p.m. A paper will be read by Lieut. Col. William J. Murphy, 1st Field Art., Minn. National Guard, entitled, "The Field Artillery of the National Guard as an Element in the National Defense."

Referring to the orders issued from the War Department relieving Capt. J. L. Bond, 30th Inf., U.S.A., from duty as inspector-instructor of the Vermont National Guard and detailing him for duty with his regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y., the Burlington Free Press and Times of Dec. 1 says: "Captain Bond, who has made his home in Burlington since taking up his work with the Vermont troops last July, acted as coach for the state rifle team, which did so well at the national rifle tournament at Jacksonville, Fla., in October, and also contributed largely to the success of the state Militia camp held last summer on the state reservation. In addition to his other work Captain Bond planned and carried out a thorough course of instruction for the school for the state Militia officers, which he has conducted." Capt. and Mrs. Bond during their stay in Burlington have made many friends, who regret their departure.

Mrs. Isaac W. Kite, wife of Surgeon Kite, U.S.N., entertained at a luncheon for her debutante daughter, Miss Anita Kite, on Dec. 6, in Washington. Among the guests were the Misses Chase, daughters of Capt. Volney O. Chase, U.S.N.; Miss Evelina Gleeves, daughter of Rear Admiral Albert Gleeves, U.S.N.; Miss Margaret Read, granddaughter of Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A.; Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. George R. Clark, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N.; Miss Helen Kimmell, daughter of Comdr. Harry Kimmell, U.S.N.; Miss Katharine Hitchcock, stepdaughter of Pay Director Speel, U.S.N.; Miss Esther Foote, daughter of Col. Stephen M. Foote, U.S.A.; Miss Marjorie Bartlett, daughter of Capt. Frank W. Bartlett, U.S.N.; Miss Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Gibson, U.S.N.; and Miss Margherita Tillman, daughter of Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N. Mrs. Kite will present her daughter to Washington society at a large tea on Dec. 29.

When the U.S. submarine N-1, being built by the Seattle, Alaska, Construction and Drydock Company for the U.S. Government, slides into the water next May she will be officially christened by Mrs. Guy Erwin Davis, wife of Lieutenant Davis, U.S.N. Lieutenant Davis, formerly in command of the submarine K-7, is at present detailed as inspector for the Government at the local shipyard. Word of Mrs. Davis's appointment has just been received from Washington. Work on the N-1 was started in July, 1915, and the builders hope to be able to turn her over to the Government before twelve months have elapsed. It usually required two years to turn out an underwater craft for the United States. The N class submarines embody the latest design in submarine construction and are as powerful as any now used by foreign governments. They have a greater cruising radius than any United States submarines now in commission. The N-1 will cost the Government \$450,000, not including torpedoes and other equipment to be installed after the Navy Department takes over the craft.

Mrs. James M. Burroughs and her mother, Mrs. S. I. Bryan, are visiting relatives at Bay City, Texas. Mrs. Bryan is at present ill. A charming reception was given by Mrs. E. L. Perry Nov. 30, when she introduced to her friends her cousin, Mrs. James M. Burroughs, lately of Fort Bliss. The reception suite was exquisitely adorned with choice cut blossoms of the season. Mrs. Fred Robbins ushered the guests to the dining room, where the table, overlaid with a handsome drawn-work cloth, was lovely with a mass of pink and white chrysanthemums as the centerpiece, while pink snapdragons were artistically scattered over the board and crystal dishes held the confections. Mrs. Thomas H. Lewis presided at the handsome silver coffee service, while the cream in the rose mold and cake carried out the pink and white motif. Mesdames Kilbridge, Jones and Mott Perry assisted in serving the delicious viands. "This was one of the most delightfully informal affairs of the season," writes a correspondent, "the guests with one consent pronouncing the honoree a visitor of most vivid personality. Mrs. Perry is one of Bay City's most popular hostesses, and her taste and understanding with all the social graces make her affairs most enjoyable. Mrs. Burroughs as the wife of an Army officer has resided in the Philippines and other foreign ports and is delightfully cosmopolitan."

A daughter, Martha Lee Bowman, was born to the wife of Lieut. M. C. Bowman, U.S.N., at Peeks Point Farm, near Easton, Md., Dec. 8, 1915.

A son, Randall Jacobs, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Randall Jacobs, U.S.N., on Nov. 30, 1915, at the Geisinger Memorial Hospital, Danville, Pa.

Mrs. Randolph Dickens, widow of Col. Randolph Dickens, U.S.M.C., has returned to Washington and has taken an apartment at the Rochambeau for the winter.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scott gave a dinner in Washington Dec. 9, their guests including the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison.

Lieut. Charles H. Ruggles, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ruggles and their daughter, Miss Ruggles, are in New York at the Hotel Astor, New York city, for a short visit this week.

Mrs. Harry S. Milliken after a delightful two months' visit at the California Expositions has gone to San Antonio to join her husband. They will leave for Mexico as soon as conditions permit.

Mrs. Booth, who came up from Panama to spend Thanksgiving with her son at West Point, N.Y., and to attend the Army-Navy game, returned on the Buford on Dec. 7 to rejoin Colonel Booth on his journey to Manila.

An informal hop was given in the Officers' Club at Washington Barracks on Dec. 3, when Mrs. Gustave Lukesh, wife of Major Lukesh, received for the committee, Major and Mrs. Lukesh were dinner hosts preceding the hop.

The Junior Section of the Navy League has offered a prize of \$25 in gold for the best essay on the subject, "Why National Defense is Insurance Against War." The contest is open to all American girls and boys under eighteen years of age.

The U.S. Soldiers' Christian Aid Association has made an earnest appeal for contributions of books, magazines, phonographs, stereopticon views and musical instruments to be distributed among the various military posts, garrisons and hospitals. Contributions may be sent to Room No. 906, 5 Beekman street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., until recently in command of the battleship Michigan, and Mrs. Niblack are in New York at the Hotel Astor for a visit of three weeks. Captain Niblack and Mrs. Niblack came here to meet Mr. and Mrs. Tennant Huntington, brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Niblack, who are in New York from their home in San Francisco for a few weeks.

Mrs. Sayles, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William R. Sayles, jr., U.S.N., Naval Attaché at Paris, arrived at New York Dec. 9 on board the Lafayette to pass some time with Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow, of No. 120 East Fifty-sixth street. The Misses Katharine and Constance Moore, daughters of Mrs. Sayles, have been guests of Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, their aunt.

Lieut. R. C. Batson, 10th U.S. Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Batson, who were married in Ancon, Panama Canal Zone, Dec. 1, arrived in New York Dec. 9 on the Colon, of the Panama Railroad Line, and are at the Hotel Astor for a two months' leave for their honeymoon trip. Lieutenant Batson and his bride will then visit Mrs. Batson's mother, Mrs. Traber Norman, widow of Captain Norman, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Batson will return later to the Canal Zone, where he has been stationed with his regiment for the past year.

Lieut. J. K. Jemison, U.S.A., who has been for the past year at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, is in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days before going to Fort Morgan, Ala. With Lieutenant Jemison for the week-end was his sister, Miss Billy Jemison, who is attending the Bangs and Whiton private school in Riverdale, N.Y. They will both return to their home in Birmingham for the marriage of their sister, Miss Margaret Jemison, to Lieut. F. L. Hoskins, U.S.A., of Fort Barrancas, Fla., the wedding taking place in Birmingham Dec. 15.

Among those registered at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, last week were Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, U.S.N., Ensign Fred M. Earle, U.S.N., Naval Constr. Lawrence S. Adams, U.S.N., Lieut. Charles S. Joyce, U.S.N., Capt. Philip Yost, U.S.A., Lieut. John Magruder, U.S.A., Ensign Anson A. Merrick, U.S.N., Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, U.S.A., retired, Major Robert G. Paxton, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., Major Meriwether L. Walker, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. John D. C. Hoskins, U.S.A., retired, Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., Lieut. Seymour E. Holliday, U.S.N., and Comdr. Frank Lyon, U.S.N.

Mrs. James C. Cresap, of Annapolis, Md., was hostess on Dec. 8 at a luncheon given in honor of her young cousin, Miss Julia Douw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John De Peyster Douw, of Annapolis. The color scheme was very attractively carried out in pink and green. Those present were Miss Douw, Miss Goldsborough, niece of Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland; Miss North, the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward W. Eberle; Miss Edith McCormick, daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick; Miss Gladys Christy, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Harley H. Christy; Miss Annie Fore Hines, niece of Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Hines; and Miss Margaret Claude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Claude, of Annapolis. Miss Douw is one of the season's debutantes.

The reception given by Major and Mrs. F. D. Webster, U.S.A., at the woman's building at the University of Illinois, at Urbana, Ill., Dec. 4, was one of the largest attended social functions given in the Twin Cities in recent years. A crowd of five hundred was present, but the spacious reception rooms at no time seemed crowded. Officers of the cadet regiments directed guests to dressing rooms and upstairs, where Major and Mrs. Webster headed the reception line, which included Mrs. Bash, Adjutant General and Mrs. Dickson and Col. and Mrs. Lewis, the gentlemen in full military uniform of their rank. Refreshments were served in the parlors and dancing was enjoyed in the gymnasium. A feature of the evening was the fancy interpretative dancing by Miss Webster, whose terpsichorean efforts were of surpassing grace, rhythm and beauty. She was heartily encored. The occasion was the fifteenth wedding anniversary of Major and Mrs. Webster, who were married at Manila, P.I., in 1900.

The G.C.M. for the trial of Col. Robert L. Hirst, 3d U.S. Inf., at Madison Barracks, N.Y., charged with cruelty to an enlisted man, finished its proceedings on Dec. 3. The testimony was all in favor of Colonel Hirst, who was defended by Col. George K. Hunter, Cav., U.S.A. A number of officers and men testified that the military prisoner Greene, who is undergoing a five years' sentence for insubordination, and whose case was the basis of the trial of Colonel Hirst, was a dangerous character, and it seemed to be the general opinion that it was necessary to handcuff the man in order to make

sure of his confinement. Pvt. E. S. Rose, who was in confinement in the guardhouse while Greene was a prisoner, swore that Greene threatened to kill him. Officers testified that Greene belonged to that class of trouble-makers known as "guardhouse lawyers."

Capt. Clarence N. Jones, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., under recent orders was directed to appear before a G.C.M. at Fort Myer, Va., to answer a charge of violation of the Army Regulations. He was appointed from the ranks in October, 1899, and is a native of Michigan.

Capt. Henry W. Bunn, 94th Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Flagler, Wash., was recently ordered to appear before a G.C.M. at Fort Worden, charged with intoxication. Lieut. Col. John L. Hayden, Coast Art., is president of the court, with 1st Lieut. Hugo E. Pitz, Coast Art., as judge advocate. Captain Bunn was commissioned from the ranks in 1903 and is a graduate of Yale.

SCHOOL FOR ARMY CHAUFFEURS.

A school for training soldiers to be chauffeurs of auto scout cars and supply trucks has been started in New York city, where soldiers from Forts Jay, Wadsworth, Totten, Hamilton, Wood and Schuyler right after the first of the year will begin to study the intricacies of the automobile engine, self-starters, batteries, lighting systems and other mechanical parts of the car. The new school was inaugurated under the direction of Capt. Gordon Johnston, 11th U.S. Cav., A.D.C. to Major Gen. Leonard Wood. Because it would be impossible to open separate schools at each of the posts, with an equipment of cars and machinery, for which there is no money available, arrangements have been made with the automobile school of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh street, the largest in the country, to take the men and teach them to run and repair an automobile. Lieut. C. C. Griffith, C.A.C., of Governors Island, has already taken the course in anticipation of the new departure in Army methods.

A fleet of twelve passenger cars and a five-ton Mack truck will be used. When the soldiers have completed the course and received certificates they will be eligible for appointment as chauffeur sergeants. Captain Johnston in a few days will recommend for that rank a private who has taken the course recently. J. B. Eustis, commercial automobile editor of a New York paper, the Mail, began the course on the evening of Dec. 9 by a lecture at Fort Wadsworth for enlisted men upon the "Use of the Armored Automobile in Warfare," illustrated by slides showing pictures of autos in actual warfare, as transports, tractors, etc. He will visit each of the posts in turn during December and give the prospective students a general glimpse of the scope and importance of the course.

According to present plans soldiers who desire to take the course upon approval of the post and company commanders will receive passes and be detailed for the class work for one day a week for sixteen weeks and then to road work for six weeks more, so that by early summer a corps will be ready for the annual maneuvers. Reports of their progress are required to be made to company commanders and the headquarters of the Department of the East.

BUFFALO CAVALRY ASSOCIATION.

The "Buffalo Cavalry Association" has been organized at Buffalo, N.Y., and now has a membership of seventy-six men, as well as a large waiting list. It is to be a permanent organization; its members made up of the younger of the business and professional men of the city. They have bought their own uniforms and have the use of the horses and equipment of Troop I, 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., of Buffalo.

The idea of the association was started by Capt. William J. Donovan, of Troop I, who this past summer served as a lieutenant with Troop M of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, under Captain King, during the maneuvers at Plattsburg. As in the case of the recently noted business men's class for military instruction, organized in Chicago as a result of the Fort Sheridan camp, the idea was developed that it might be possible to carry on during the winter months military instruction like that given at the camps. It was believed that there are a great many men who for some reason or other feel that they cannot enlist in the National Guard, yet are anxious to obtain some military training. If the various organizations of the Guard would throw open their doors to these men and proffer aid in that direction it was felt that it would capitalize such a feeling; would make the public feel that buildings which they had erected were being put to public use; would create an infinitely better feeling between the business men and the Guard, and would bring home very forcibly the conditions that lie in the way of proper preparation. The plan was talked over with both Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding N.G.N.Y., and both approved heartily.

The matter was then taken up with Mr. A. C. Good-year, who is president of the Goodyear Lumber Company and interested in many important concerns in Buffalo. He had been at Plattsburg and was full of enthusiasm; due to his energy an organization was quickly effected. Since early in September the men have been drilling faithfully every week, following the old Cavalry Drill Regulations. Instruction is given by the officers of Troop I, 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y.

No man is permitted to become a member of the Buffalo Cavalry Association who in the opinion of the membership committee is not of a fit and suitable age for enlistment in the National Guard. A new class has now been started, also to be held on Saturday mornings, at which time instruction will be given to the high school boys. For this there have already been enrolled 130 youngsters, who are eager to start work.

An officer of the National Guard interested in the work of the new association writes: "I know that there are some officers in the Guard who are opposed to these ideas on the theory that it will hurt their enlistments. It certainly has not had that effect on the Cavalry troop in Buffalo. We have a strength of seventy-four men, and in addition have a waiting list of thirty. Those that are enlisted must first be elected by the membership committee of the troop and then be put on probation for six weeks, during which time they drill twice a week. If they get through this successfully they are then enlisted."

"Of course all of these things are only half way measures, but before the coming of some more definite military policy it does seem to me that those of us who

are in the Guard ought to make use of the means that we already have to spread some definite knowledge of military work."

THANKSGIVING MENUS.

The following are good examples of the bountiful Thanksgiving dinners served in the Army on Nov. 25, 1915. The bill of fare of Co. B, 24th Inf., on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., was as follows: Roast turkey, baked ham, roast pork; cranberry sauce, oyster dressing; corn pudding, potatoes "au" gratin, spinach, Southern style; hot rolls, country butter; mixed pickles, stuffed olives, French peas; hash brown sweet potatoes, cream gravy; pickled beets, cabbage slaw, celery, radishes; apple butter, Frisco crab salad; sliced tomatoes and cucumbers, Spanish onions stuffed, green lettuce; mince pie, pumpkin pie, cream custard pie; white caramel cake, jelly roll cake, chocolate cake, Alcono ginger bread, coconut cake; mixed nuts; royal mixed candy; Red River Oregon apples; California oranges; lime-ade, coffee; Omar cigarettes, owl cigars.

The general mess at the recruit depot at Fort McDowell, Cal., did not lack any provender for Thanksgiving Day, as the following menu shows: Relishes—Sweet Mango pepper pickles, stuffed green olives, grated horse-radish, Waldorf salad, mayonnaise dressing, salted almonds, salted peanuts, celery; meats—roast turkey, baked spiced ham, chestnut dressing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; vegetables—candied sweet potatoes, creamed sugar corn, stewed garden peas, mashed potatoes; dessert—pineapple ice cream, assorted fancy cakes, French mixed candy, apple, mince and berry pies; fruits—apples, bananas, oranges, mixed nuts; drinks—coffee, sweet cider, cocoa; after dinner—cigars and cigarettes. Col. George K. McGunagle, Inf., commands the post, assisted by the following: Adjutant, Capt. Arthur H. Bryant, C.A.C.; quartermaster, Capt. George B. Pond, Q.M.C.; surgeon, Major William H. Wilson, M.C.; exchange officer, Capt. Ode C. Nichols, Inf.; mess officer, Capt. William H. Burt, Field Art.; mess steward, Q.M. Sergt. William E. Hill, Q.M. Corps.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 8, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On behalf of the executive committee of the Army Mutual Aid Association I request that you give space to the following statement regarding the proposed amendment to the constitution of the society. Proxies so far received indicate that the members are practically unanimous in opposition, 800 having registered their votes against and only sixty-three in favor of it. Even among those who signed the original petition more than one-third, having given the matter further consideration, have already requested that their votes be cast against the change.

Our constitution can be amended only by a two-thirds vote; therefore, in the highly improbable event that every member not yet heard from should vote for the amendment, it would still fail by more than 200 votes. The committee think it best that this statement be given out to relieve the natural anxiety of the members, great numbers of whom are inquiring if there is real danger of the adoption of this measure, which would infallibly lead to the dissolution of the society. More than half of the members have already registered their proxies, and of these nearly ninety-three per cent. are in opposition. There need be no doubt that the association will continue in successful operation, offering sound insurance as in the past at rates that are lower than are possible for the commercial companies.

THOMAS M. SPAULDING, Capt., C.A.C.,
Secretary.

TEST RIDE, 1ST CAVALRY, ILLINOIS N.G.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, 1915.

The officers of the 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, under command of Col. Milton J. Foreman, and accompanied by Major M. M. McNamee, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, accomplished during the Thanksgiving holidays a tactical and test ride. In addition to the usual tactical "hike" taken periodically by this regiment, the test ride, like that for field officers of the Regular Army, was also accomplished, to prove physical fitness and the endurance of their mounts.

About fifty officers left the armory, 1330 North Clark street, Thanksgiving Day at 9 a.m. A day was allotted for general and special situations, planned by Major McNamee, who made them as logical and realistic as possible. The development of the problems began at Park Ridge, Ill., the command being divided into Reds and Blues. During the march of twenty-four miles to Desplaines an imaginary enemy was repelled and the bridges captured along the Desplaines River.

Colonel Foreman and his officers were formally presented with the keys of the city by Major Wicke and Coroner Hoffman, upon their arrival at Desplaines, and Camp Edward F. Dunne was established for the night. Next day, Nov. 26, the command broke camp at 9 a.m. and marched via Arlington Heights, Buffalo Grove, Wheeling, Half Day, and Highwood to Fort Sheridan, a distance of thirty miles, accomplished by 2:45 p.m. On Nov. 27 it left Fort Sheridan at 9:30 a.m. and followed the road to Lake Forest, thence past Melody (the country estate of J. Ogden Armour) to Diamond Lake, half way around the lake, thence to Half Day and back to Fort Sheridan, thirty miles, made 3:20 p.m. Left Fort Sheridan at 9:30 a.m. on Nov. 28 and marched via Highwood, Telegraph Road, Deerfield, Northfield, Glenview, North Grove, Niles Center, Lincoln Park, through Chicago south to the armory, where the ride was completed at 4:20 p.m., after riding a distance of thirty-one and one-half miles.

The three days' test ride covered ninety-one and one-half miles easily within the prescribed limit of time. The total distance traveled by the command was 115½ miles. Heavy rains and cold weather of the advanced season made conditions more than usually severe, the last day's ride being made in a cold, driving rain, which turned finally to snow. The roads were heavy and at times almost impassable, yet every man successfully completed the ride, there were no illnesses or accidents, and even the horses returned in good shape, with no sore backs, in spite of the fact that there was but one led horse, and each man returned on the horse he had ridden at the start. The horses are owned and used by the regiment at the riding hall on Clark street and the next evening after their return were at work as usual on drills.

The camp equipment was transported by two auto trucks, and supervised by Capt. Albert E. McEvers, regimental Q.M. The usual camp rations were served, cooked by enlisted cooks of the regiment and were unusually excellent, due to the supervision of Capt. Walter A. Rosenfield, regimental commissary. An inspection was held daily, before starting and upon completing each march, and was uniformly satisfactory.

This ride was taken at the suggestion and request of Colonel Foreman, and he and his officers have every reason to feel proud of the result. The newspapers of Chicago interested themselves to such an extent that reporters from several of them accompanied the Guardsmen, also a representative of the Associated Press from Springfield, Ill. Former President Theodore Roosevelt, being informed of the projected ride, wrote a personal letter of approbation to Colonel Foreman from

Oyster Bay, and holds the 1st Illinois Cavalry as a fine example of practical efficiency.

The officers and men who successfully completed this test are:

Col. Milton J. Foreman, commanding; Lieut. Col. Wallace N. Whigham; Capt. Frank R. Schwengel, Adj.; Capt. Walter A. Rosenfield, Coms.; Capt. Albert E. McEvers, Q.M. Majors Charles A. Wales, Robert E. McCormick.

Capt. Walter J. Fisher, Joseph A. Mattes, Leroy N. Nelson, Samuel F. Slawitzky, John A. Holabird, John T. Snigg, John D. White, Harold F. Goodnow.

First Lieuts. Don E. Phelps, Robert Myhrman, Frank O. Wood, Gerard Fossland, Frank C. McIlwaine.

Second Lieuts. William Wendell, Joseph Gastreich, Lloyd I. Freeman, Pierce L. Shannon, Harold Eastwood, James F. Flood, Francis Gibson, Paul N. O'Donnell, William G. Roser, Francis J. Ryan, William Carmichael, Arthur C. Marriott, George M. Hepple, Jewel Mathews. Vetn. George N. McEvers.

Medical Corps: Capt. Robert J. Gay, Maurice L. Blatt.

U.S. Army: Major M. M. McNamee, inspector-instructor; enlisted men, Trumpeter M. Greenbaum, Private Hadley, Hospital Corps.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 5, 1915.

Wilbur Davis invited the younger children of the post to help celebrate his second birthday anniversary Nov. 27. Those present were Elizabeth and Edward Rogers, Nana and Buddie Secley, Betty and Billy Youngs, Virginia and Warner McCabe, Virginia Taylor, Theodore Proxmire, of Lake Forest, and Barrett Mason, of Highland Park. Mr. Spies, of Chicago, gave a dinner Saturday at "The House that Jack Built" for Lieut. and Mrs. Youngs, Miss Smith, Miss McBride, Lieutenant Heffernan and Mr. Tupper. Mrs. Rogers had tea Sunday for Major and Mrs. Grote, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Sargent, Major Tompkins, Captain Scales, Lieutenant Heffernan and Mr. Tupper. Mrs. Taylor and Colonel Tate were guests of Major and Mrs. Grote for supper on Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard returned Wednesday from a month's leave spent with relatives in Omaha and Minneapolis. Mrs. Burt and children left Thursday to join Lieutenant Burt in Galveston. Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader returned Monday, having spent Thanksgiving in St. Louis. Mrs. Booth, who, with Miss Gladys Booth, has occupied quarters for the summer and fall, left Friday for San Antonio. Mrs. Tate returned from the East on Wednesday. Lieutenant Converse left Thursday for Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Annesley arrived Tuesday to visit her brother, Captain Scales.

The post Auction Club met Friday evening with Major and Mrs. Grote. A Dutch supper was served and prizes for each table were won by Colonel Tate, Dr. von Schrader, Lieutenant Davis and Mr. Tupper. Miss Jones, of Wheaton, Ill., was the guest of Major and Mrs. Grote for the week-end.

THE ARMY.

S.O. 285, DEC. 8, 1915, WAR DEPT.

Capt. James M. Burroughs, 2d Cav., detailed service to fill vacancy in Q.M. Corps, Dec. 9, 1915, vice Capt. Archie Miller, Q.M.C., relieved, Dec. 8, 1915, and assigned to 2d Cavalry, Dec. 9. Captain Miller will join regiment.

Second Lieut. Richard W. Cooksey, P.S., recently appointed with rank from Nov. 12, 1915, will proceed to Fort Myer for temporary duty, and will be relieved in time to proceed to San Francisco and take transport Jan. 3, 1916, for Manila.

The following officers are assigned as indicated: First Lieut. Horace N. Munro to 12th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Allen M. Graham to 11th Cavalry; Capt. Frank H. Adams to 22d Infantry; 1st Lieut. Jesse Gaston to 17th Infantry, Dec. 31, 1915. Each officer upon being relieved present duty or on expiration of leave will join troop.

First Lieut. B. Van Wormer, 22d Inf., detailed general recruiting service; proceed to Fort Slocum and report Jan. 14, 1916, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Edw. H. Pierce, Inf., from duty that depot and further duty on recruiting service that date.

Second Lieut. Robert S. Lytle, 10th Inf. (relieved assignment that regiment, effective Jan. 24, 1915), assigned 3d Infantry, Jan. 25, 1915; upon arrival in U.S. and upon expiration any leave will join company to which he may be assigned.

Capt. Thomas L. Smith, Inf., found physically disqualified for duties of major by reason disability incident to service, his retirement from active service as major is announced, to date from Dec. 5, 1915, date upon which he would have been promoted that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Major Smith proceed home.

G.O. 61, NOV. 12, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order, which is one of thirty-six pages, rescinds G.O. 32, War D., 1915, giving regulations for the examination and classification of gunners of Field Artillery, and new instructions are published therefor.

G.O. 63, NOV. 15, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order, which is one of twelve pages, rescinds Pars. 1 to 14, inclusive, of G.O. 57, War D., 1914, as amended, and substitutes therefor Pars. 15 and 16 of that order, to be numbered 18 and 19, respectively. The order relates to allowances of fuel.

G.O. 64, NOV. 16, 1915, WAR DEPT.

This order, which is of twenty-one pages, publishes requirements for appointment as second lieutenants of the Line, and revokes all previous orders and circulars relating to this.

G.O. 65, NOV. 30, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—When an enlisted man under orders to change station is to take with him public property pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps, the officer preparing the descriptive list will make notation thereon of the various articles comprising such property and take the soldier's receipt therefor. This receipt will be transmitted to the accountable quartermaster, who will invoice the property to the quartermaster of the soldier's new station, filing with said invoice the soldier's receipt.

Should the man be ordered to service in a territorial department beyond the zone of orders which do not specify the particular place that is to be his new station, the invoice, together with the receipt, will be forwarded to the department quartermaster of the overseas department, who will have the property receipted for by some accountable quartermaster at department headquarters. When the enlisted man has been assigned to station, the property will be reinvoiced to the quartermaster of such station. Similar action will be taken in the case of a man who is ordered from an overseas station to another overseas station or to the United States.

II.—Par. I, G.O. 82, War D., 1911, is rescinded, and Sec. 7, Par. I, G.O. 23, War D., 1906, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 149, War D., 1910, is further amended as follows:

7. Arms and equipments for enlisted men of the Hospital Corps:

Add the following subsection—

(d) For the enlisted personnel of each ambulance company and field hospital company in addition to (a)—

12 pistols; 12 pistol holsters; 12 slides, leather; 12 magazine pockets, leather, double; 24 magazines, pistol, extra; 252 cartridges, ball, pistol, caliber .45.

This pistol equipment will be issued only to selected men, for instruction, for their own interior guard duty, and for service in campaign as authorized by the Geneva Convention.

III.—G.O. 39, War D., 1915, publishing the Equipment Tables, Q.M. Supplies, as amended by Par. III, G.O. 53, War D., 1915, is further amended as follows:

1. In the several tables of allowances, the designation of the article, "Powder, calcium chloride (issued as required), tubes," is amended to read, "Powder, hypochlorite of lime (issued as required), tubes."

2. In Note 9, page 558, "Chest, Commissary, with Equipment," and in Note 31, page 566, "Tools, Butcher's, Kit," the item "1 steelyard" is amended to read "1 scale beam."

IV.—Par. I, G.O. 75, War D., 1913, prescribing the pro-

visional organization for an aero squadron of the Signal Corps, is rescinded, the matter being provided for in Tables of Organization, 1914, as amended.

V.—G.O. 57, War D., 1914, publishing instructions relative to the issue of fuel at military posts, as amended, is further amended so as to provide that the Hawaiian Department, for the purpose of determining commutation of heat, shall be considered in Zone No. 13 for the months of June, July, August and September, and in Zone No. 8 for the other months of the year.

By order of the Secretary of War:
TASKER H. BLISS, Major Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 27, NOV. 23, 1915, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, Cav., detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps by Par. 38, S.O. 222, c.s., War D., to take effect Nov. 23, will, in compliance with telegram from the War Department dated Nov. 12, 1915, report to the Department Commander for duty. He is announced as Chief of Staff of the Department, effective Nov. 23, 1915.

By command of Major General Fustat, Chief of Staff.
W. H. HAY, Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 28, NOV. 30, 1915, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Major John S. Winn, I.G., is announced as inspector of the Department, relieving Major Alonzo Gray, I.G., who upon being thus relieved will comply with Par. 21, S.O. 221, c.s., War D.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Major Gen. Arthur Murray from active service on Dec. 4, 1915, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, as amended by the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1915, is announced. Major General Murray will proceed to his home. (Dec. 4, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. George O. Cress, acting inspector general, having reported Nov. 29, 1915, is assigned to duty as assistant to the department inspector. (Dec. 1, C.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball, when his services are no longer required at Galveston, Texas, will return to his station, Chicago, Ill., and resume his duties as assistant to the quartermaster, Central Department. Capt. James W. Furlow when his services are no longer required at Galveston, Texas, as assistant to the depot Q.M. will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant to depot Q.M. Capt. Perrin I. Smith when his services are no longer required at Galveston, Texas, as assistant to the depot Q.M. will stand relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and repair to Washington for duty as assistant to depot Q.M. Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser when his services are no longer required at Galveston, Texas, will stand relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as assistant to the Q.M. of those coast defenses. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Capt. Thomas L. Smith, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, Dec. 4, 1915. He will remain on his present duties until further orders. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. George D. Arrowsmith, Q.M.C. (Dec. 4, War D.)

When the services of Q.M. Sergt. Charles J. Morelle, Q.M.C., are no longer required at Galveston, Texas, he will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for purpose of assisting Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Q.M.C., in the settlement of his property accountability pertaining to the Galveston (Texas) Depot. Sergeant Morelle upon completion of duty will be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty in the Philippine Department. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 261, War D., Nov. 9, 1915, relating to Q.M. Sergt. Charles J. Morelle, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles Walcott, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Berndt Widell, Q.M.C., upon completion of his three years' tour of duty in the Hawaiian Department, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Williams, Q.M.C., to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1916, instead of Jan. 5, 1916. (Dec. 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Albert Lobitz, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McJannet, Cal., from Manila, P.I., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 6, War D.)

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 261, War D., Nov. 9, 1915, as relates to Sergt. 1st Class John A. Porter, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John A. Porter, Q.M.C., when his services are no longer required at Galveston, Texas, will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Sergt. Loring C. Oliver, Q.M.C., Fort Banks, Mass., will be sent Dec. 15, 1915, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Sergt. Henry L. Duff, Q.M.C., Fort Clark, Texas, to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1916, for duty. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Sergt. Glen Wilson, Q.M.C., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Sergt. Frank D. Wheeler, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 6, War D.)

The following changes of station of pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, are ordered: Par. 7, S.O. 238, War D., Oct. 13, 1915, directing Pay Clerk Harrison W. Smith to proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty is revoked, and Pay Clerk Smith will proceed, when his services are no longer required at Galveston, Texas, about Dec. 15, 1915, to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty, relieving Pay Clerk Wallace F. Baker, who will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. Par. 2, S.O. 228, War D., Oct. 1, 1915, directing Pay Clerk Seymour H. Francis to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty is revoked, and Pay Clerk Francis on or before the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Dec. 6, War D.)

Sergt. John H. Blain (overseer), Q.M.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Oct. 7, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Wilhart, Q.M.C., Manila, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Oct. 7, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James A. Black, Q.M.C., Manila, to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Corpl. John H. Ballard, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Oct. 11, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William F. Wiscombe, Q.M.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Oct. 16, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Albert Lobitz, Q.M.C., Manila, to the United States on transport to leave Manila Nov. 15, 1915. (Oct. 16, P.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave five days, about Dec. 27, 1915, to Major Louis T. Hess, M.C. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Leave one month, upon being relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Capt. James C. Magee, M.C. (Nov. 19, S.D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about Nov. 25, 1915, to Capt. Edward L. Napier, M.C., El Paso, Texas. (Nov. 23, S.D.)

The leave granted Capt. John J. Reddie, M.C., is extended one month to twenty days. (Nov. 27, C.D.)

Capt. William M. Smart, M.C., having reported, is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at Chicago, Ill. (Nov. 27, C.D.)

Capt. Guy V. Rukke, M.C., from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will report by letter to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to temporary duty in that department, with station at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Capt. Robert M. Culler, M.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., relieving Capt. James D. Fife, M.C., of that duty. (Dec. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Lloyd E. Tefft, M.C., from duty with Ambulance Company No. 6, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will proceed

to Fort Randolph, Canal Zone, for duty. (Dec. 2, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Robert Du R. Harden from duty with Ambulance Company No. 2, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about Jan. 5, 1916, for Philippines for duty. First Lieut. Rufus H. Hagood, Jr., from temporary duty in Southern Department and from further station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail about March 5, 1916, for Philippines for duty. First Lieut. Herman G. Maul from duty at Douglas, Ariz., and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about April 5, 1916, for Philippines for duty. (Dec. 6, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Harry C. Blair, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

First Lieut. William H. Chambers, D.S., from duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about Feb. 5, 1916, for Philippines for duty. (Dec. 1, War D.)

Each of the following acting dental surgeons is relieved from duty at the station specified after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place about Feb. 5, 1916, for Hawaii for duty: Acting Dental Surgs. Oscar G. Skelton, Douglas, Ariz., and Warren G. Torrence, Fort Bliss, Texas. (Dec. 1, War D.)

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 257, Nov. 4, 1915, War D., as relates to Acting Dental Surg. James G. Morningstar is amended so as to direct him, after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of such leave, to proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Each of the following acting dental surgeons is relieved from duty at the station after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Feb. 5 for Philippines for duty: Acting Dental Surgs. Harry E. Kimble, Harlingen, Texas, and Leigh C. Fairbanks, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Dec. 6, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Wesley E. Crampton, H.C., now at Sulphur Springs, Texas, having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough is relieved from further duty at Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, and will be sent to Fort Andrews, Mass., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Robert R. Brooks, H.C., who will be sent to Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 4th Field Artillery. (Dec. 6, War D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 275, War D., Nov. 26, 1915, relating to Sergts. 1st Class Wesley E. Crampton and Robert R. Brooks, H.C., is revoked. (Dec. 6, War D.)

Sergt. Wheeler W. Johnson, H.C., now at Rockwood, Tenn., on furlough, to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 6, War D.)

The following changes in station of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are ordered: Sergt. Harvey A. Utter, Camp McGrath, Batangas, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Oct. 15, P.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Capt. William H. Sage, Jr., C.E., after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave, will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and take station. (Dec. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, C.E., after his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave granted, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and take station. (Dec. 6, War D.)

The detachment of Company D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, at West Point, N.Y., will, upon the completion of the work now assigned, proceed from that place by rail to Washington Barracks, D.C. (Dec. 2, E.D.)

The detachment of the 1st Battalion of Engineers, under command of 1st Lieut. Rudolph C. Kuldell, C.E., consisting of seventeen enlisted men, twenty animals, two loaded escort wagons and one motorcycle, now engaged on map work in the field near Greenwood, Dela., will, upon completion of the work now assigned the detachment, proceed, by rail, from that place to its station, Washington Barracks, D.C. (Dec. 4, E.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

The C.O., San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas (now Capt. Harry B. Jordan, O.D.), is appointed an acting Q.M. (Dec. 6, War D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 181, Aug. 5, 1915, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Robert S. Oberly, O.D., is revoked. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. George W. Coombes, now at Springfield, Mo., is relieved from further duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and upon expiration of furlough will report at Coast Defenses of New Orleans for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. William H. Sanders is placed upon the retired list at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Eldridge A. Green (appointed Nov. 27, 1915, from battalion sergeant major, 21st Infantry), now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Maurice O'Donnell, who upon relief will be sent to the Canal Zone Ordnance Depot for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Hanson B. Black, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Nov. 20, S.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, Aviation Section, S.C., is further extended one month. (Nov. 23, S.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Second Lieut. Herbert H. White, 1st Cav., now at Cavalry camp at San Diego, Cal., will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for assignment to a troop at that post. (Nov. 23, Western D.)

Leave from Dec. 18 to Dec. 20, 1915, to Capt. Albert A. King, 1st Cav., recruiting officer. (Dec. 7, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

First Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Slocum, N.Y., about Dec. 7, 1915. (Dec. 3, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

COL. J. G. GALBRAITH, ATTACHED.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty days to 2d Lieut. Edward L. N. Glass, 3d Cav., Brownsville, Texas. (Nov. 20, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Maxwell Kirby, 3d Cav., is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (Nov. 23, S.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Seth W. Cook, 4th Cav. (Dec. 7, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave three months, about Dec. 10, 1915, to Capt. Wallace B. Scales, 5th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Nov. 24, C.D.)

Second Lieut. Leo G. Heffernan, 5th Cav., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination to determine his fitness for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (Dec. 2, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

First Sergt. Robert E. Brown, Troop G, 6th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Sam Fordyce, Texas, Dec. 19, 1915, and will repair to his home. (Dec. 8, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to Major Edwin B. Winans, 7th Cav. (Dec. 7, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

COL. G. H. MORGAN, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to Major George T. Langhorne, 8th Cav., Sierra Blanca, Texas. (Nov. 20, S.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Sergt. John Sumner, Troop D, 9th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 2, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

First Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 10th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at Fort Logan, Colo., to report on Jan. 17, relieving 1st Lieut. Alden M. Graham, Cav., from duty at that depot and from further duty on recruiting service on that date. (Dec. 6, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

COL. G. H. SANDS, ATTACHED.

Major Charles A. Hedekin, now attached to the 11th Cavalry, is assigned to that regiment. (Dec. 3, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1915, to Capt. Harry N. Coates, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (Nov. 23, S.D.)

Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M., will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Nov. 23, S.D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav. (Dec. 3, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave one month, about Dec. 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Frederick Gilbreath, 14th Cav., Fort McIntosh, Texas. (Nov. 19, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. A. M. Graham, Cav., relieved from further duty on recruiting service. (Dec. 6, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Sergt. John M. Browning, Battery F, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla., is transferred as sergeant to the 1st Field Artillery, and is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Pennsylvania. He will be sent to Pittsburgh. (Dec. 2, War D.)

Sergt. Walter C. Lentz, Battery D, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla., is transferred as sergeant to the 1st Field Artillery, and is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Illinois. (Dec. 2, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Additional 2d Lieut. Charles M. Bushee, 6th Field Art., is assigned as a second lieutenant to the 4th Field Artillery, with rank from June 12, 1915, to fill a vacancy occurring Nov. 4, 1915. He will join battery to which assigned. (Dec. 6, War D.)

Sergt. Saul B. Meyer, Battery B, 6th Field Art., Douglas, Ariz., is transferred as sergeant to the 1st Field Artillery, and is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Massachusetts. He will be sent to Salem. (Dec. 2, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Major Charles P. Summerall, Field Art., from duty as a member of the Ordnance Board in connection with the test of Field Artillery matériel. (Dec. 6, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Field Artillery arm are announced:

First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, 6th Field Art., promoted to captain, rank Nov. 4, 1915, assigned to 5th Field Art.

Second Lieut. Harold E. Miner, unassigned, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 4, 1915, unassigned.

Each officer will remain on his present duty. (Dec. 7, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., now in New York city, is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters, from this date, in connection with the defense of the Canal Zone. (Dec. 1, E.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 15, is granted Major Mervyn C. Buckley, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (Nov. 23, Western D.)

Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C.A.C., upon the discontinuance of the Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for three months and twenty-four days is granted Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (Nov. 23, Western D.)

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 268, War D., Nov. 17, 1915, as relates to Capt. Edward Carpenter and Fred L. Perry, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. Thomas S. Bridges, 6th Inf., from duty at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Feb. 8, 1916, is amended so as to relieve them to take effect Feb. 28, 1916. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days to 1st Lieut. John L. Holcombe, C.A.C. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, effective about Dec. 15, 1915, and to terminate not later than Dec. 30, when he will comply with War Department orders, is granted 1st Lieut. Willard K. Richards, C.A.C. (Dec. 3, E.D.)

First Lieut. Clement C. Heth, C.A.C., having completed the duty assigned him in connection with the Progressive Military Map, is relieved from this duty. (Dec. 4, E.D.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Cedric M. S. Skene, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 30, E.D.)

Second Lieut. John H. Licon, C.A.C., having reported at these headquarters on expiration of leave granted, is attached for duty at these headquarters awaiting transportation to his proper station. (Dec. 3, E.D.)

Each of the following additional second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps is assigned as second lieutenant of that corps from June 12, 1915, to fill vacancies in that grade occurring Nov. 9, Nov. 16, and Nov. 19, 1915, respectively: Herbert R. Corbin, Hubert R. Harmon and Joseph D. Coughlan. Lieutenant Corbin is assigned to the 69th Company; Lieutenant Coughlan and Lieutenant Harmon will comply with orders directing them to report to Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay for assignment to a company. (Dec. 6, War D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Capt. Harrison Hall promoted to major, rank Nov. 9, 1915.

First Lieut. Adolfo Gibson promoted to captain, rank Nov. 9, 1915.

Second Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr. (first lieutenant, Ordnance Department), promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 9, 1915.

Second Lieut. Walter K. Dunn promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 9, 1915.

Second Lieut. Allen R. Edwards promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 16, 1915.

Major Hall will report to C.O. Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty at that post. Captain Gibson and 1st Lieutenants Pendleton, Dunn and Edwards will remain on their present duties at their present stations. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., to 1st Lieut. Marcel S. Keene, C.A.C. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Andrews, Mass., to Capt. James D. Watson, C.A.C. (Dec. 7, War D.)

The following changes in the assignment of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Charles L. Williams from assignment to the 4th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. First Lieut. Jason McV. Austin from duty on the staff of C.O. Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to duty with a company. (Oct. 19, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William H. Blalock, 136th Co., C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., appointed as sergeant, Q.M. Corps, will be sent to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles J. Perry, 72d Co., C.A.C., Fort Screven, Ga., is detailed as sergeant to duty in connection with the Militia of Georgia and will be sent to Savannah, Ga. (Dec. 6, War D.)

Sergt. Thomas C. Brown, 71st Co., C.A.C., Fort Casey, Wash., will be sent to the Coast Defenses of Portland for duty as an acting sergeant major. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Sergt. William C. Rogers, 72d Co., C.A.C., from further duty with the Militia of Georgia to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 6, War D.)

Sergt. Elmer Arneson, 160th Co., C.A.C., from further duty with Militia of Oregon and will be sent by the commanding general, Western Department, to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 6, War D.)

Fireman Brainerd O. Scoggins, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, transferred to the Coast Artillery School Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Dec. 3, War D.)

The 167th Company, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., for temporary duty, relieving the 165th Company, C.A.C., the latter company upon being relieved to return to its station. (Dec. 3, E.D.)

The following non-commissioned officers, Coast Artillery Corps, will be relieved from duty in the Coast Defenses of Oahu, March 22, 1916, and sent on the first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to the coast defenses indicated for duty: Master Electr. John H. Wetherholt to the Coast Defenses of Portland; Engr. George Wald to the Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay; Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Charles Doyle to the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound. (Dec. 8, War D.)

The following non-commissioned officers, Coast Artillery Corps, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., in time to report to the C.O. and be sent on transport to leave March 6, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of Oahu for duty: Master Electr. Ralph G. Hussey, Coast Defenses of Portland; Engr. Ernest Kuehn, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Edward Johnson, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, to be sent on transport to leave April 5, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of Oahu for duty. (Dec. 8, War D.)

The following non-commissioned officers, Coast Artillery Corps, will be relieved from duty in the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays on the dates indicated and sent on the first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to the coast defenses designated for duty: Master Electr. Charles E. Berghom, March 5, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay; Electr. Sergt. 2d Class John L. McFatter, March 6, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay; Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Theodore Hall, March 5, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook; Fireman John Ratz, March 6, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound. (Dec. 8, War D.)

The following non-commissioned officers, Coast Artillery Corps, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., in time to report to C.O. and be sent on transport to leave Feb. 5, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays for duty: Master Electr. Robert W. Davis, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay; Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Thomas Murphy, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay; Electr. Sergt. 2d Class John W. Daly, Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook; Fireman Frederick Wells, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 208, Nov. 13, 1915, these headquarters, is amended to read as follows: The mine planter General Edward O. C. Ord is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and from duty in the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, effective Jan. 1, 1916. The C.O. of this vessel will report by letter to the C.O., South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, on the date named, for the purpose of carrying out such schedule as may be assigned to it. The mine planter General John M. Schofield is assigned to duty in connection with submarine mine instruction at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and in the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, effective Jan. 1, 1916. This vessel, upon completion of repairs now being made in Jersey City, N.J., will proceed to Fort Monroe and, after effecting the change of personnel directed below, will proceed to Colon, Canal Zone, and upon arrival there the C.O. will report to the commanding general, U.S. troops, Canal Zone, for duty, returning to Fort Monroe so as to arrive there for station on or about March 5, 1916. The detachment of enlisted men from the 59th and 169th Cos., C.A.C., now on duty aboard the mine planter General Edward O. C. Ord, is transferred to duty aboard the mine planter General John M. Schofield, and the detachment of enlisted men from the 141st Co., C.A.C., now on duty aboard the U.S. Army mine planter General John M. Schofield, is transferred to duty aboard the mine planter General Edward O. C. Ord. Previous instructions designating the companies which are to furnish detachments for these mine planters are amended accordingly. (Dec. 6, E.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. John H. Hinemon, Jr., 1st Inf. (Dec. 7, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1915, to Capt. William A. Kent, 4th Inf., Los Indios, Texas. (Nov. 22, S.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. —

Capt. Clifford Game, 6th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Dec. 5, 1915. (Dec. 4, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Par. 11, S.O. 269, Nov. 18, 1915, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. Stephen J. Chamberlin, 8th Inf., is revoked. (Dec. 6, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. Harry Hawley, 9th Inf., from duty at Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga., Jan. 15, 1916, to join his regiment. (Dec. 2, War D.)

First Sergt. Sebastian Meuth, Co. G, 9th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Laredo, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Dec. 3, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

The leave granted Capt. John R. Kelly, 10th Inf., is extended ten days. (Dec. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Donald J. MacLachlan, 10th Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and return to proper station. (Dec. 4, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

Major Henry L. Kinnison, 12th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Dec. 21, 1915. (Dec. 3, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, 14th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Q.M. Corps. (Dec. 4, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Leave fourteen days, about Dec. 22, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Richard R. Pickering, 16th Inf. (Dec. 4, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Richard R. Pickering, 16th Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Dec. 31, and the name of 1st Lieut. Jesse Gaston, Inf., is removed therefrom, Dec. 30, 1915. (Dec. 6, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES.

Second Lieut. George P. Nickerson, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas, to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Nov. 19, S.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 15, 1915, to Major Charles H. Martin, 18th Inf., Douglas, Ark. (Nov. 20, S.D.)

First Lieut. Enoch C. Garey, 18th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Citadel, Charleston, S.C., Jan. 1, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Jesse Gaston, Inf., who is relieved from duty at that institution, Dec. 31, 1915. Lieutenant Garey will proceed at proper time to Charleston and report Dec. 20, 1915, for duty. (Dec. 6, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. H. Van Vliet, 18th U.S. Inf., is appointed battalion quartermaster and commissary and assigned to 3d Battalion. (Dec. 4, 18th Inf.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. —

Leave two months to 2d Lieut. Henry B. Lewis, 20th Inf., Douglas, Ariz. (Nov. 20, S.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Leave two months, about Jan. 10, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Louis A. Kunzig, 21st Inf. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Cook Gust Erickson, Co. K, 21st Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 7, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, about Dec. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander W. Chilton, 24th Inf. (Nov. 23, Western D.)

The leave granted Capt. Gad Morgan, 24th Inf., is extended one month and fifteen days. (Dec. 7, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 25th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment; is attached to the 26th Infantry, and will join. (Dec. 8, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave two months, upon relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. George C. Keleher, 26th Inf. (Dec. 7, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James R. Jacobs, 28th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (Nov. 20, S.D.)

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, 28th Inf. (Dec. 7, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. Samson L. Faison, Inf., attached to the 5th Infantry, is assigned to the 25th Infantry, and will join. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to Capt. Frank H. Adams, Inf. (Dec. 8, War D.)

Major Elmer W. Clark, Inf., recently promoted with rank from Nov. 22, 1915, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect Dec. 4, 1915, vice Major Ferdinand W. Kobbé, Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect Dec. 3, 1915, and is assigned to the 18th Infantry, to take effect Dec. 4, 1915. (Dec. 3, War D.)

The name of Major Peter W. Davison, Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Jan. 21, 1916, and the name of Major Frank D. Webster, Inf., is removed therefrom, Jan. 20, 1916. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Major Frank D. Webster, Inf., from duty at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Jan. 21, 1916. (Dec. 3, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, to 1st Lieut. Francis H. Burr, Inf. (Dec. 7, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted Capt. Michael O'Keefe, P.S., is extended to include Feb. 4, 1916. (Dec. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Richard T. McDonnell, P.S., recently appointed from sergeant, Co. A, 2d Inf., with rank from Nov. 3, 1915, will proceed to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1916, upon its arrival at Honolulu. (Dec. 7, War D.)

Leave, with permission to visit the United States, to Capt. Edward Bennett, P.S., for three months, to leave the department about Jan. 15, 1916. (Oct. 16, P.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Sick leave one month to Capt. Charles P. Elliott, recruiting officer. (Dec. 3, War D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Worden, Wash. Detail for the court: Major Alfred S. Morgan, Capt. John Storck, 1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, Hugo E. Pitt and Willis Shipman, 2d Lieut. Joseph W. McNeal, Joseph D. Brown, Martin J. O'Brien and Cleson H. Tenney, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C., judge advocate. (Nov. 24, Western D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.
Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1916.

	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila.
Transports.	S.F.	about	about	about	
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 18	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	18
Sherman	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	Dec. 27	Jan. 2-16	18
Logan	Dec. 20	Jan. 2	Jan. 10	Feb. 9	18
Sheridan	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	18
Thomas	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 4	11
Sherman	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	Mar. 27	Apr. 3	12
Thomas	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	13
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	18

Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.

	Leave	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Transports.	Manila.	about	about	about	
Sheridan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	28
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12	28
Sherman	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	20
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 15	22
Logan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	28
Sherman	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Thomas	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	22
Logan	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	28
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	28

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left New York Dec. 7 for Canal Zone.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24 for Manila, P.I.; arrived Honolulu Dec. 7, 1915.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., about Dec. 20 for Philippine Islands, via Balboa, Canal Zone, and Honolulu.

McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., Nov. 15 for San Francisco; left Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 21. Left Honolulu Dec. 6, 1915.

SHERMAN—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 6 for Manila, P.I.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Guam Nov. 28; arrived Manila Dec. 3, 1915.

WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Milla, Manila, P.I.

1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Otis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Morse Drydock and Repair Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos. Care Theodore Smith and Sons, Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. Care Theodore Smith and Sons, Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co. At Fort Monroe, Va.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Dec. 4, 1915.

A jolly tacky party was given by Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth Saturday evening, the thirty-first anniversary of the marriage of the host and hostess. The bride wore the usual long bridal veil, with orange blossoms encircling the Juliette cap and carried an arm bouquet of bridal roses, but her costume of large plaid skirt, red waist, short sleeves and shorter white gloves was voted a "scream." The groom wore a Prince Albert coat, with checkered trousers, a red tie and a large yellow chrysanthemum. Costumes of bridal veils made of window curtains, arm bouquets of celery, Apache dancers, Grace Cameron costumes, country fair costumes, Sis Hopkins, for the women, and white trousers for the men, with frock coats, red neckties, or tall silk hats worn with flannel shirts and loud checked trousers, were favorite costumes. The yard band played, everybody came and everyone danced.

Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw was hostess at a luncheon on board the cruiser Charleston Tuesday in honor of Mrs. T. J. Senn. Complimenting Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, Mrs. C. B. West entertained at a bridge luncheon Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, who has been spending four months at the yard with her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, will sail for San Diego, Cal., Dec. 28, to join her husband, Lieutenant Hibbs, when the New Orleans comes North from Mexico. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer over Saturday night and left next day for San Francisco, to sail to-morrow for Olongapo, P.I.

Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Griswold was host at a dinner party on board the Colorado Friday of last week, with Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson as honor guests. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas had supper Wednesday evening, complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw and Comdr. and Mrs. T. J. Senn. Mrs. R. E. Hoyt was hostess to her sewing club on Monday.

Mrs. E. B. Larimer entertained at bridge Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer had dinner Saturday as a farewell to Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan and for Col. C. M. Perkins and Lieut. T. D. Barber. Mrs. Harriet Brown gave a crab gumbo supper Thursday. Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Griswold entertained at a stag party Monday evening for Paymr. R. B. Lupton, Lieut. S. C. Loomis, Lieut. J. A. Monroe and Paymr. E. R. Wilson. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen are entertaining Mrs. Jensen's mother, Mrs. Allen, wife of the late Judge Allen, of Los Angeles, and sister, Mrs. Renn, of that city.

Mrs. Griswold and daughter, Nancy, will arrive in Seattle Saturday from California. In Seattle Lieutenant Commander Griswold will join them for a visit with Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman before coming to Bremerton to occupy their former home on Burwell avenue. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. E. Wells entertained at dinner Tuesday, with Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz and Comdr. and Mrs. T. J. Senn as complimentary guests. Comdr. and Mrs. T. J. Senn returned from Portland Saturday, where they spent Thanksgiving with friends.

Mrs. Coontz was "at home" on Thursday. Mrs. E. D. Stanley and Mrs. H. S. Wyman served refreshments. A small keg of sweet cider, covered with ivy vines, and small red apples and rusty-colored pears, drew a crowd around it at all times. The navy yard band played for dancing.

Ensign W. D. Sullivan, appointed to that rank from that of chief machinist, received his commission last Tuesday and the same day reported for duty on the cruiser Chattanooga. On Thursday afternoon Ensign and Mrs. Sullivan were guests at the Commandant's reception and received the congratulations of their Navy friends, both the Ensign and his wife being already popular with many of the Navy people. Ensign Albert Owsener received his commission as ensign on Monday last, but has not yet been ordered to duty.

An order was received from the Department this week to manufacture projectiles for the ships of the Pacific coast. The steel, partly shaped, will be shipped from Chicago, the first shipment arriving March 1. This forged steel will be machined at the yard and the work alone will cost about \$20,000. The order calls for 2,500 six-inch and 10,000 three-inch shells, and is said to be only the beginning of many such orders for this yard.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Grievs had dinner Friday, before the hop, for Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Major and Mrs. Bandholtz and Capt. and Mrs. Regan. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, for three weeks house guests of Mrs. De Loffre, are now in their own quarters. No. 4, at the post. Major and Mrs. Bandholtz gave a dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. De Loffre, Captain Conley and Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett. Mrs. Conley is still on the sick list, but is improving slowly.

Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Root, Capt. and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Mitchell, Lieutenants Paschal, Whitten and Milliken. After dinner all went to the semi-monthly hop at the Administration Building. The Sewing Circle of the Red Cross met at Mrs. Shaw's on Tuesday. A large box has been sent containing hampers, slings, pads, etc. Mrs. Root has shown herself a great leader and has reason to be gratified at the way everyone is taking hold. Mrs. Whiting, sr., is also much interested and hopes to raise a fund to send to a hospital at Avalon, France.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. B. Butler had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. De Loffre, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings and Lieutenant Ryder. Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Bond, who have been in Burlington for several months, are returning soon to Plattsburg Barracks for station. Capt. and Mrs. Yates had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Carleton and Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings. Mrs. Whiting, sr., entertained Mrs. Carleton at the Tea Room Monday.

Dr. S. M. De Loffre is expected to arrive from the Walter Reed Hospital in time for Christmas. Miss Marguerite Finn gave a dancing party for eight couples from the post and town.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver, Wash., Dec. 4, 1915.

With the arrival of winter it has been decided to hold bi-monthly hops in the post hall. The initial one, Thanksgiving night, was a great success. Mrs. Daniel Nugent, of St. Louis, has been a recent house guest of her sister, Mrs. David J. Baker, and in her honor many charming entertainments have been given. Mrs. Baker gave a large bridge tea Wednesday for Mrs. Nugent. Capt. and Mrs. Gibner had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Nugent, Major James T. Dean, Capt. and Mrs. Knox, Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey B. Maghee, Mrs. Jens Borge and Lieutenant Benedict.

Major and Mrs. Field, M.C. had dinner Thanksgiving Day for Col. and Mrs. Lloyd S. McCormick, who are in Portland for the winter. Mrs. Murray Baldwin gave a luncheon Nov. 26 for Mesdames Baker, Nugent, Knox, Bugge, Cruikshank, Woolnough, Brooks, Hariz, Cooper and McDonald, Mrs. Baldwin's mother, who is spending the holidays with her daughter. The post bridge club met with Mrs. Hiram Cooper Tuesday. High scores were won by Mesdames Baker, Baldwin and Hartz. Mrs. Jens Bugge gave a bridge tea Monday in honor of Mrs. Nugent and was assisted in serving by Mesdames Baker, Knox and Maghee. Mesdames Baker, Cooper and Cruikshank won prize in a card party. Peter C. Field gave a dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Nugent, Mrs. A. M. McDonald and Lieutenant Eisenschmidt.

Mrs. Torrey B. Maghee gave a bridge party Thursday, the honors falling to Mesdames Cooper, Gibner and Cruikshank. Mrs. Ralph R. Glass has been confined to her home with a severe cold, but is convalescing. Capt. and Mrs. Eldred Warfield, recent arrivals, have taken quarters lately occupied by Lieutenant Weeks.

Lieut. Lewis Irwin, D.S., and his bride, formerly Miss Mary Tyler, of

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A bill for two new cruising cutters, three harbor cutters and three light draft river cutters for the Coast Guard Service has been introduced in Congress by Representative W. C. Adamson, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill presents the views of the Coast Guard officials. The two new cruising cutters asked for in the bill are designed for use on the Pacific coast to replace the lost cutters Perry and Tahoma, both sunk on Alaskan reefs. One of the harbor cutters is designed to replace the Manhattan in New York Harbor, a tugboat that is forty-two years old. The other is to replace the Martley in San Francisco Harbor, a forty-year-old boat which is in a wornout condition. The light draft cutters are designed for use in saving life and property on inland waters. These additions are badly needed. In ten years the construction or purchase of only eleven cutters has

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been authorized by Congress. Of the present fleet ten vessels are more than twenty years old, and three of these are more than thirty-five years old. Up to date fast cruising ships that can keep the seas are essential for rescue work as well as for war service.

Within the last month a second altitude record has been broken at the Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla. Lieutenant Sausley, flying alone, achieved an altitude of 12,135 feet, and on a previous flight with a passenger made an altitude of 8,340 feet. These are world's records for hydroaeroplanes and were made in Curtiss machines of the school type. During the week Lieutenant Bronson made a scouting trip over the Gulf, and similar flights will be given the other qualified aviators in the order of the numbers of their Navy air pilot certificates. Flying conditions during the week were fair. An aggregate of 3,000 miles of flying was accomplished in fifty hours of flight. A new school aeroplane of the Curtiss hydroaeroplane type has been tested and will be turned over to the flying school next week. It will be designated as AH-16. Civil Engr. J. V. Rockwell, U.S.N., upon his own application has joined the class of student aviators and has already made several instruction flights.

Theodore Roosevelt came out strongly this week against the Administration's plans for Army increase, declaring that the Regular Army should be increased to at least 250,000 men, that a reorganization of the Navy is necessary that would "prevent a repetition of such frightful mishandling of the Navy as that which caused it to deteriorate probably fifty per cent. in efficiency during 1913 and 1914, and saying: "We should abandon at once the attempt to create an inefficient volunteer force such as the so-called Continental Army or any similar organization, which will only be an inefficient rival of the National Guard. We should put back of the Regular Army a real reserve of trained troops. We should provide for a very large increase of officers; and finally, in my judgment, we should work steadily toward the only thoroughly adequate and proper system for a democracy, the system of universal preparation by universal service on the lines of the plans successfully applied in the real democracies of Switzerland and Australia, adapting the system to our own needs and uses."

Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, made a strong plea for military preparedness in an address he delivered the other day before the University Club, of Buffalo, N.Y. "Why should we prepare ourselves against the indefinite and seemingly remote possibility of war?" he asked, and then added: "Because our history as a nation imperatively constrains us to heed those counsels of wisdom which our past distinctly suggests. For lack of trained troops thousands and thousands of our young American citizens have been cruelly sacrificed and warfare needlessly prolonged in every conflict in which our country has been engaged." The Springfield Republican will take note of the fact that President Hibben further declared that: "Military preparedness is a form of insurance; for when wisely conceived and adequately realized it will serve either to prevent war and its incalculable losses together or at least greatly to shorten the duration of war, so that the nation suffers the minimum rather than the maximum of its horrors."

The Army transport Buford sailed from New York Dec. 7 with Radio Company A and 272 recruits.

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WAR COLLEGE MILITARY POLICY.

A statement given out with the War College military policy report by the Secretary of War is calculated to discredit the document and create the impression that it represents the work of only a few officers serving at the War College. The Secretary states that the General Staff is composed of four divisions, the Mobile Army Division, the Coast Artillery Division, the Division of Militia Affairs, and the War College Division. The official list and directory does not give the officers on duty at the headquarters of the Coast Artillery and those with the Division of Militia Affairs as members of the General Staff. It will be news to these officers when they read that they have been assigned to the General Staff by the Secretary of War. The Chief of the Coast Artillery and the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs are ex officio members of the General Staff, but the Coast Artillery officers on duty at the War Department and those in the Division of Militia Affairs are not members of the General Staff, although that they are would be inferred from the statement given out by the Secretary of War, with the effect, if not with the intention, of discrediting the report from the War College Division of the General Staff.

The fact that the Mobile Army Division of the General Staff has not been asked to pass upon the War College study is due entirely to the action of the Secretary of War. It was understood that the entire General Staff would be allowed to participate in the work of formulating a comprehensive military policy. But this should not be allowed to detract from the merit of the study made by the War College. The Secretary knows that the War College in its study took under consideration all the work that has been done on the subject at the College for the past fifteen years. It also had before it reports from practically all the general officers on the active list and many distinguished officers that are now retired. The Secretary cannot be unaware of the fact that if the War College study were submitted to a referendum vote of the officers of the Army it would receive practically a unanimous endorsement. All of the essential features of the report represent the views of the Army, despite the Secretary's suggestion that it is the product of only the War College Division of the General Staff.

The inferential objection which the Secretary raises to the War College plan is its cost. Apparently he assumes that the people of the country are not willing to pay the expense of maintaining an adequate force of trained soldiers. In this connection it might be well for the Secretary to inform Congress just how much our liberties and institutions are worth. He might add to this the money value of the wealth of the country, so that Congress could be guided by this rather than by the strength of the land forces which would be required to meet any possible enemy. In its study of a proper military policy the War College took into consideration the number of troops that any of the great Powers could land on our coast in the event of the loss of the control of the sea. The table which is published on page 454 of this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is based upon the most conservative estimates of what an invading force would consist in the event that this country was at war with one of the great Powers. In all probability we would be called upon to meet more than one Power, on account of the close alliances between the European and Eastern countries.

The troops of any of the nations that might be sent to this country, the War College points out, would have a minimum of two years' training with the colors in time of peace. Before the European war England was the only exception. After her bitter experience in the present struggle for existence there is not the least probability that she will continue to neglect her land forces. With carefully prepared estimates of the strength of the army of trained troops that any of the great Powers could send against this country, the War College reaches the conclusion that a sound military policy requires this country to maintain 500,000 trained and organized mobile troops that would be available at the outbreak of a war, and that it should have at least 500,000 more that could be placed in the field within ninety days thereafter. In reaching this conclusion it divided the available transports of the different countries by two, and made an allowance for three months' supplies and equipment.

To supply this force the War College proposed to keep constantly under arms in the Regular Army 253,500 officers and men. After our outlying possessions are garrisoned this would leave 121,000 combatant mobile troops and 27,000 Coast Artillery troops in the United States. The enlistment period for the Regular Army with the colors is fixed at two years, which is the minimum period of training for European soldiers. After two years with the colors the enlisted men would spend six years in the Reserve, which would, it is estimated,

give the country 379,000 soldiers with Regular Army training, in addition to the 121,000 with the colors, making a total of 500,000 first line troops.

In the Secretary's recommendations he classes the Continental Army as trained troops ready for immediate service. He virtually contends that the Continental Army would be as effective as the veteran soldiers of European countries, none of whom would have less than two years' training. If at the close of the European war the country were called upon to resist an invasion from one of the great Powers the Secretary's policy would send against a highly trained force of veteran troops citizens with very little more military training than would be received at three business men's summer camps.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not object so much to the extent of the immediate increase for the Regular Army proposed by the Secretary of War as it does to his refusal to state the absolute military necessities of the country. Congress will naturally reach the conclusion that his report is an expert opinion. It will very rightfully assume that the Secretary is giving to the country the opinion of the Army, the officers of which have given their lives to the study of military problems. The Secretary of War, in compliance with his original announcement, should give to the country the real solution of our military problem, and not take into consideration merely the temporary deficit in the Treasury. He should tell the country just what force of trained and partially trained troops is needed to protect it against any possible enemy. Anything less than this is not an adequate military policy.

What purports to be a summary of the report of the War College, issued by the War Department for the guidance of the newspapers, is so worded as to make it appear that the Continental Army scheme has received the approval of the College, which is not the fact. That scheme is universally condemned in the military service as an impracticable makeshift. The War College declares distinctly that "twelve months at 150 hours per month of actual training is considered necessary to prepare troops for war service." Further on it says, "Twelve months' intensive training is the minimum that will prepare troops for war service. Therefore the 500,000 partly trained troops referred to require nine months' military training before the war begins." There is no hint here of the Continental Army scheme and the training in three periods of three months each with nine months interval between them is in no sense "intensive." On page 459 we present a comparison of the Chamberlain and Hay bills with that we published last week.

OUR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Great Britain has made important concessions to the United States in the trade issues between the two countries. Great Britain will make a test case of two vessels of the American Trans-Atlantic Company which have been seized and subjected to prize court proceedings on the ground that a German beneficiary interest in them makes them liable to confiscation by the British as enemy property. All other vessels of the American Trans-Atlantic Company will be released on bond to the owners. The State Department at Washington made the above announcement on Dec. 9. It is understood that the decision of Great Britain will be made to apply to any vessels suspected of German ownership which may hereafter be seized. Another important step announced on Dec. 9 was the creation of a summary court in London for the purpose of giving quick judgment upon all American rights as to goods of German origin which American importers desire to bring out of Rotterdam and other ports. It is said that through this court it is hoped to settle all of these claims within a few weeks and thus to dispose of a second very serious source of irritation.

The naval correspondent of the London Times takes exception to several of the statements contained in the American note to the British government dealing with restrictions of neutral trade. He denies the contention of our Government that it is no more difficult to search a ship of 20,000 tons than one of 1,500 tons, and that therefore there is no reason for taking ships into port for the search to be made. He says: "Now not only in the larger vessels are there new methods of concealment, as well as much larger cargoes of a more diversified nature to be investigated, but we cannot afford to have our war vessels hanging about exposed to submarine attack while the suspected ships are being overhauled. It is alleged that the 'blockade' is illegal because it is impartial and ineffective, German ports being notoriously open to traffic with the ports of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. But this assertion does not take into account the recent activity of our submarines in the Baltic."

The United States Government has demanded of Germany the immediate recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German Naval Attaché, and Capt. Franz von Papen, German Military Attaché, because of "improper activities in connection with naval and military affairs," according to an announcement made at the State Department Dec. 10. Safe conduct for the attachés across the seas to Germany is assured by the United States. No definite statement of the evidence obtained against Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen was given at the State Department. It was merely stated that it was on the ground of "improper activities" and that the evidence was cumulative, the connection of Captain Boy-Ed with the Hamburg-American trial in New York being only incidental. Reports from Washington indicate that the Administration's request of Germany to recall the Military and Naval Attachés at the German Embassy, Captains von

Papen and Boy-Ed, was finally determined upon because it had become apparent that the policy of conciliation adopted toward the Berlin government in hopes of adjusting the differences over the Lusitania affair was destined to failure. Emphasis is lent to this point of view by the fact that the reasons alleged for ridding the country of the obnoxious attachés are not new discoveries, but have been common talk in the newspapers for months and were probably known to official Washington even longer. Taken, too, in conjunction with the nearly simultaneous references in the President's message to Congress concerning the pernicious activities of hyphenated Americans and others who have sought to make trouble within our own borders, there is a disposition to believe that the action may presage an entire change of policy, an abrupt shift from an attitude of conciliation to one of stern repression. It is generally understood that Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed are the vanguard of an exodus of diplomatic and consular officials, whose ranks may be swelled to imposing proportions if several investigations now under way by agents of the Department of Justice turn out as is expected.

The United States has sent to the Austro-Hungarian government a note of peremptory character in regard to the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona by an Austrian submarine and the loss of American life. The note to Austria demands: A disavowal of the submarine attack on the Italian liner; full reparation to the relatives of the Americans who lost their lives; assurance that such an attack will not be repeated; the punishment of the commander of the submarine and others responsible for the act. In all respects except for the stipulation concerning the punishment of those responsible for the sinking of the Ancona the demands made upon Austria are similar to those made upon Germany in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic.

Steps for the resumption of full diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States were taken Dec. 9 in the appointment of Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's confidential representative at Washington, as Mexican Ambassador to the United States. The appointment of an American Ambassador to Mexico will, it is said, in all likelihood be Henry P. Fletcher, at present ambassador to Chile, soon will be announced.

OUR FLEET SUBMARINES.

The Navy Department has issued advertisements for the construction of the two fleet submarines, Nos. 60 and 61, the construction of which was authorized by the last Congress. These vessels constitute a new departure in the surface speed of submarines. It was set by Congress at twenty-five knots, a speed which is in excess of that contemplated for any submarines now being designed or built abroad, as far as is known. To attain a surface speed of twenty-five knots, it was necessary to go to vessels larger than any now contemplated, and in addition to fit steam turbines and boilers for surface propulsion to attain the power required. Such installations of less power are included in some submarines built and building abroad, but it is a new departure in this country. In the past the Navy Department has simply issued a statement of general characteristics and more or less complete specifications for hull and machinery, for the submarines authorized, the actual plans and specification being prepared by the submarine boat builders.

In the case of these two vessels, however, the designs and specifications were prepared, complete, in the Department. These vessels are planned to assume a much wider rôle than the coast submarines for which contracts were let a short time ago. They are of larger size and of higher speed, and are intended to accompany the fleet and carry out their operations not only along the coasts, but wherever the battleships might go. Bids on these vessels will be opened on Feb. 16, 1916. The limit of cost for each submarine is \$1,500,000 and the act authorizing their construction requires a surface speed of twenty-five knots per hour. Doubt is expressed as to the ability of the Government to secure twenty-five-knot submarines within the limit of cost. Even if there had not been such an advance in cost of material the task of producing such a high speed submarine makes a limit of \$1,500,000 unattractive to ship building concerns. In some quarters doubt is expressed as to the ability of any concern to produce such a boat. The specifications at the Navy Department provide for the use of steam engines, but bidders will be permitted to substitute any other power on plans provided by themselves. It is stated that there are some entirely new features in the hull construction of the new type of submarine. The engine room will be separated from the rest of the boat by bulkheads. With this arrangement, and by the use of oil for fuel it is believed that the problem of cooling the engines before diving has been solved.

It will probably be ten days before the Roosevelt Naval Personnel Board will be ready to submit its recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy. The members of the board have been kept so busy preparing material for submission to the Naval Committees in connection with the new building program that it has been impossible to hold a meeting during the past week. In the meantime committees have been working upon the staff corps features of the bill. The Assistant Secretary has instructed the committees to prepare plans by which the principle of promotion by selection can be applied to staff officers as well as officers of the line. This is not an easy

task, as different conditions prevail in the staff from the line. One of the most troublesome problems is the adjustment of the increase in the staff corps to correspond with that of the line as agreed to in the board.

The Hawaiian Islands, according to reports that have reached the War Department, are setting a pace in military preparedness which the United States should follow. The Hawaiian Senate having rejected compulsory military training, on account of the Japanese issue over fifty per cent. of the citizens of the country have volunteered to serve in the Organized Militia of the islands. If there was an equal movement in the United States to strengthen the National Guard the Organized Militia would soon consist of a force of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 citizen soldiers. Volunteers for the Militia in Hawaii are offering themselves in such great numbers that the War Department has not sufficient equipment to arm those who are willing to go into the Guard. But this does not keep them from volunteering and hundreds of them are being drilled with staves. A brigade is now in the process of organization. One regiment has been formed on the Island of Oahu, one on Hawaii and a third on Maui. Aside from these three regiments of Infantry, a troop of Cavalry, a company of Engineers and a machine gun company have been recruited. Most of the officers are superintendents and foremen of the sugar factories. The enlisted men come from the employees of the factories, and by this arrangement all the men that can qualify physically of the different factories are enlisted in separate organizations. Adjutant Gen. Samuel I. Johnson, superintendent of one of the factories, has been appointed commander of the Hawaiian Militia with the rank of brigadier general. The work of organizing and instructing the Militia has been done by 1st Lieut. William C. Whitener, Inf., U.S.A., and he has rendered reports to the War Department which creates a very favorable impression as to the spirit and patriotism of the people of the islands. The task of handling the new organizations has become too great for Lieutenant Whitener, and the Department has decided to detail an additional inspector-instructor for Hawaii. It is urged that there should be at least three officers assigned to the islands, and if possible this will be done, if Congress makes sufficient increase in the number of extra officers.

Explaining the tentative Army bill which we published last week, Secretary of War Garrison said that it is not intended to be presented to Congress by the War Department as a bill, but was prepared in answer to requests. He said: "I have not intended at any time, nor do I now intend, to present any bill to Congress or to any committee of Congress upon this subject. I am simply carrying out the requests made to me to furnish the chairmen of the committees with the data and material to enable them to formulate whatever measures may embody the legislative conclusions." It is a collection of suggestions cast into legislative form for the purpose mentioned, Mr. Garrison added. "In my conferences with Chairman Hay, of the House Committee, and Senator Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee," he said, "I was requested to gather all of the suggestions which had been made concerning the question of the Army reorganization and to cast them into shape for consideration. The understanding was that I would furnish this draft of tentative suggestions to the respective chairmen for their consideration and as a basis upon which they could work. The understanding is, and was, that they are to formulate whatever legislative measures are to be considered." This statement accords with the explanation of the character of what was called for the sake of identification the War Department tentative Army bill, which accompanied its publication in our last number. We described the bill as a tentative measure offered for criticism before being submitted to the military committees of Congress. What we published was an exact copy in all respects of a document in the form of a bill prepared by the War Department and submitted to the chairmen of both military committees, to a select list of officers of the Army and others.

Only four of the members of the new House Committee on Naval Affairs are being classed as "little Navy" men. They are Representatives Walter L. Hensley, of Missouri; Frank Buchanan, of Illinois; F. H. Gray, of Indiana, and Oscar Callaway, of Texas. The attitude of two others, Representatives John R. Connelly, of Kansas, and W. B. Oliver, of Alabama, is in doubt. It is thought that Mr. Oliver, who succeeds Richmond Pearson Hobson, will at least support a moderate program. As all of the eight Republicans on the committee are being set down as favoring an adequate program, it is possible that even a larger program than is recommended by the Administration could be reported out of the committee by a combination between the eight Republicans and three larger Navy Democrats. The situation on the whole in the Committee on Naval Affairs is better than it has been for a number of years. The Republicans are talking of a larger Navy and all the Democrats, with the exception of four, will support the Administration's program. The indications are that if there is a minority report it will have very few signers.

An officer of the Army writes: "The 250 life insurance companies doing business in this country have assets now just under five billions of dollars. This quotation is from an official paper before me."

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Sixty-fourth Congress convened on Dec. 6. Aside from the presentation of the usual amount of petitions, memorials and proposed bills in Senate and House and the routine of opening the Congress, no business was transacted in either branch. As elsewhere noted, President Wilson made his annual address at a joint session of the House and Senate on Tuesday. Both branches thereafter adjourned to meet on Dec. 10. We give below a list of Service bills introduced on Dec. 6 and 7.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 3, Mr. Thomas.—For co-ordinating lines of communication and transportation with the national defense. That in preparation for national defense the United States may proceed to take over the railroad, telephone and telegraph lines of the country and establish a department of communication and transportation.

S.J. Res. 4, Mr. Thomas.—For limiting cost of Army and Navy equipment. That until 1920 all munitions factories must sell their products to the United States at cost plus five per cent. and orders transportation companies to carry these supplies at like terms. The United States is empowered to take over these plans or transportation lines in case of failure of the private firms to live up to the terms of this bill.

S.J. Res. 5, Mr. Thomas.—For defraying expense of Army and Navy equipment. Calls for the issuance of \$500,000,000 of United States notes, non-interest bearing and legal tender, to be redeemable in 1935. From this fund the United States is to pay for its arms and ammunition provided for in the national defense plans.

S. 128, Mr. Kern.—To correct military record of P.A. Surg. W. N. McDonnell, U.S.N.

S. 129, Mr. Kern.—To amend record of Lieut. William S. Cox, U.S.N.

S. 376, Mr. Lea, of Tennessee.—For a memorial to Admiral Farragut.

S. 381, Mr. Hitchcock.—Status and future of Philippines.

S. 390, Mr. Townsend.—To appoint Roy K. Carson a second lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps.

S. 392, Mr. Townsend.—Civil War Volunteer retired list.

S. 453, Mr. Williams.—To place Lieut. Col. Junius L. Powell on retired list, U.S.A., rank of brigadier general.

S. 605, Mr. Martin, of Virginia.—To restore Alonzo Burke, chief carpenter, retired, to active list of Navy.

S. 833, Mr. McCumber.—Rank and pay of next higher grade for enlisted men, petty and non-commissioned officers, U.S. Navy, retired, with Civil War service.

H.J. Res. 8, Mr. Tavenner.—For neutralization of the Philippines.

H.J. Res. 14, Mr. Potter.—For an embargo on munitions of war.

H.J. Res. 22, Mr. Ferris.—To prepare for withdrawal of sovereignty over the Philippines and neutralize them.

H.J. Res. 26, Mr. Kent.—Proposing the establishment of a monopoly for the manufacture of explosives by the Federal Government.

H.J. Res. 38, Mr. London.—To convene a congress of neutral nations.

H. Con. Res. 3, Mr. Clark, of Florida.—Affirming Monroe Doctrine.

H.R. 1, Mr. Jones.—Philippines status.

H.R. 5, Mr. Fitzgerald.—John Ericsson memorial.

H.R. 8, Mr. Carlin.—Purchase of Bull Run battlefield lands.

H.R. 50, Mr. Gardner.—Widows' pensions, Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection.

H.R. 51, Mr. Gardner.—Extend provisions of pension Act of June 27, 1890.

H.R. 54, Mr. Key, of Ohio.—Widows' pensions, Spanish War, Philippines and China.

H.R. 58, Mr. Austin.—Civil Service retirements.

H.R. 59, Mr. Platt.—That hereafter whenever all vacancies at the Military Academy shall not have been filled as the result of the regular annual entrance examination, the remaining vacancies shall be filled by admission from the whole list of alternates selected in their order of merit established at such entrance examinations. The admissions thus made shall be credited to the United States at large and shall not interfere with or affect in any manner whatsoever any appointment authorized by existing law; and whenever by the operation of this or any other law the Corps of Cadets exceeds its authorized maximum strength as provided by law, the admission of alternates as prescribed in this Act shall cease until such time as said corps may be reduced to its authorized strength.

H.R. 91, Mr. Stone.—Similar to H.R. 50.

H.R. 92, Mr. Stone.—To create a board to correct military records. To consist of the Secretary of War, The Adjutant General, and the Surgeon General, who shall pass and decide finally upon all defective or incomplete or disputed military records of all soldiers who served in the Army of the United States in any of its wars or in times of peace and grant honorable discharges.

H.R. 128, Mr. Tavenner.—Appropriating \$350,000 for a small-arms cartridge plant at Rock Island Arsenal.

H.R. 144, Mr. Dale, of New York.—Board to select site for naval armor plant at or near New York Navy Yard.

H.R. 145, Mr. Dale, of New York.—Board to select site for powder plant at or near New York Navy Yard.

H.R. 146, Mr. Dale, of New York.—For establishment of drydocks for superdreadnoughts adjoining New York Navy Yard.

H.R. 147, Mr. Ashbrook.—To appoint and place on the retired list with rank of major general any officer on the retired list of the Army who served not less than one year in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the U.S. during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, who shall since have served not less than forty years as a commissioned officer of the Regular Army and who was the last Civil War veteran on the active list for over two years before retirement and had ranked every general officer on the active list in length of service when he retired.

H.R. 214, Mr. Curry.—For an ammunition manufacturing plant at Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

H.R. 236, Mr. McKellar.—To establish and maintain military training schools in the several states, etc.

H.R. 238, Mr. McKellar.—To regulate promotions in the Army.

H.R. 238, Mr. McKellar.—To regulate promotions in the Army. That hereafter, whenever a vacancy occurs by death, resignation, or removal of any officer in the Army of the United States, preference shall be given to an officer holding a medal of honor in the rank next below that in which such vacancy occurs for promotion to fill said vacancy. Sec. 2. That any enlisted man or non-commissioned officer holding a certificate of merit or medal of honor shall be allowed to apply for examination for the grade of second lieutenant whenever a vacancy occurs in such grade and be given preference once for appointment to provided that he passes such examination as required by the present rules and regulations of the War Department.

H.R. 245, Mr. Stephens, of California.—For construction of naval auxiliaries and their operation as merchant vessels in time of peace.

H.R. 273, Mr. Harrison.—For erection of a military post at Gulfport, Miss.

H.R. 313, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—Cash rewards for suggestions of civilian employees of Navy Department in manufacturing processes.

H.R. 316, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—To provide suitable medals for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served on board the Monitor, Cumberland, and Congress, vs. the Merrimack, March 8 and 9, 1862, and those who served on board the Kearsarge vs. the Alabama off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. The Secretary may cause bronze medals to be struck commemorative of other naval engagements during the War of the Rebellion, deemed of sufficient importance to deserve such commemoration. Any person who, under this or any other Act, shall have received one such medal shall, instead of a second, be presented with a bronze bar, appropriately inscribed. Where officers or men entitled to the

benefits of this Act are deceased medals awarded to them may be given to their heirs.

H.R. 317, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—Medals to 6th Massachusetts Regiment, defense of Washington.

H.R. 360, Mr. Raker.—Transfer control of Alcatraz Island from Department of War to Department of Labor.

H.R. 386, Mr. Raker.—Civil War Volunteer Officers' retired list.

H.R. 396, Mr. Vinson.—That any foreign-born resident of the U.S. and who goes into a foreign country for the purpose of instigating, assisting, or engaging in any foreign insurrection, rebellion, or war in behalf of or against any country with which the United States is at peace, or in behalf of or against the foreign country in which such person was born or formerly resided, shall be excluded from readmission into the United States. That any naturalized citizen of the United States who leaves the United States to engage in any foreign war forfeits his right of citizenship by doing so.

H.R. 415, Mr. Langley.—Pension widows of Civil War marrier after June 27, 1890; also pension widows of Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection.

H.R. 437, Mr. Hulbert.—To make "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem.

H.R. 454, Mr. Allen.—For a monument to Gen. William Henry Harrison.

H.R. 472, Mr. McGillicuddy.—To increase widows' pensions from \$12 to \$18.

H.R. 485, Mr. Crosser.—To provide Government facilities for manufacturing military and naval equipment and forbid export of privately made munitions.

H.R. 503, Mr. Griest.—For perpetuation of Memorial Day.

H.R. 518, Mr. Bailey.—To employ officers and men of Army and Navy in railway and other Government construction work.

H.R. 520, Mr. Bruckner.—For a Government armor-plate plant in the Bronx, New York.

H.R. 522, Mr. Madden.—To reclassify the clerks and messengers of the Mobile Army.

H.R. 527, Mr. Madden.—Civil War Volunteer retired list.

H.R. 551, Mr. Hamilton, of Michigan.—Campaign badges for officers, enlisted men, sailors or marines who served honorably in Spanish, Philippine or China campaigns and were not in the service on Jan. 11, 1905.

H.R. 591, Mr. Humphrey, of Washington.—For a drydock at Puget Sound Navy Yard.

H.R. 592, Mr. Humphrey, of Washington.—Widows' pensions, Spain, Philippines, China.

H.R. 621, Mr. Snyder.—To increase efficiency of the Army and Navy.

H.R. 632, Mr. Griffin.—Fix status and increase pay headquarters clerks, U.S. Army.

H.R. 658, Mr. Vare.—For a drydock at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

H.R. 659, Mr. Vare.—For a research laboratory, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

H.R. 660, Mr. Vare.—For an armor plant, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

H.R. 662, Mr. Vare.—For a central iron foundry, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

H.R. 672, Mr. Austin.—To extend franking privilege to officers of National Guard and Naval Militia.

H.R. 673, Mr. Austin.—For a memorial to Admiral Farragut.

H.R. 674, Mr. Austin.—For a memorial to Gen. John Sevier.

H.R. 675, Mr. Austin.—Requiring display of U.S. flags at educational institutions having Army and Navy officers assigned thereto.

H.R. 679, Mr. Austin.—Marking battlefield of Fort Sanders, Tenn.

H.R. 680, Mr. Austin.—Erect an Army and Navy hospital at Knoxville, Tenn.

H.R. 681, Mr. Austin.—For a branch home for widows of Volunteers and Regulars at Knoxville, Tenn.

H.R. 691, Mr. Austin.—Civil War Volunteer retired list.

H.R. 692, Mr. Austin.—Compensation superintendents national cemeteries.

H.R. 696, Mr. Austin.—For a board to correct military records.

H.R. 698, Mr. Austin.—Pensions Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection.

H.R. 717, Mr. Candler, of Mississippi.—Extend limits of Shiloh National Military Park.

H.R. 761, Mr. Carlin.—For an armor-plate plant, Alexandria, Va.

H.R. 762, Mr. Curry.—For a store house at Benicia Arsenal.

H.R. 772, Mr. McKellar.—To authorize the President in making appointments in the Volunteer forces to prefer officers on the active list holding medals of honor for distinguished service.

H.R. 3028, Mr. Holland.—New drydock for Norfolk Navy Yard.

H.R. 3029, Mr. Holland.—For further equipment of Norfolk Navy Yard for construction of battleships.

H.R. 3078, Mr. Edmonds, and H.R. 3079, Mr. Costello.—Appropriating \$781,625 for improvements at Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

H.R. 3081, Mr. Edmonds.—To build or acquire naval auxiliaries and transports and arrange for their use when not needed for such service.

We note editorially elsewhere in this issue the tentative Army reorganization bills prepared by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Hay, chairmen of the Senate and House Military Committees. As these bills are only tentative proposals for committee discussion and not to be introduced without probable modification, we give this week but brief summaries of their important provisions and points of difference.

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, on Dec. 9 wrote to Representative Henry, of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Rules, asking for an early hearing on his resolution for an investigation of various defense organizations, including the National Navy League, and also of Labor's National Peace Council. At the same time Mr. Gardner wrote to Representative Tavenner, of Illinois, who has been baiting the Navy League, inviting him, because of his "deep interest in the matter of an investigation of the activities of persons and organizations engaged in prosecuting or opposing the preparedness campaign," to join him in the demand for a hearing. Mr. Tavenner has promised a resolution calling for an inquiry into the Navy League's affairs. Mr. Gardner's resolution does that very thing, but proposes in addition an investigation of the Peace Council. It is understood that Mr. Gardner would like to have Mr. Tavenner on the stand at the hearing to learn just what he knows about organizations opposed to preparedness.

APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1916 have been appointed during the past two weeks:

Alabama—Gurley Everett Burgin, Birmingham; Virgil T. Roach, alternate, Birmingham; Harry B. Williams, alternate, Birmingham.

Delaware—Karl B. Schilling, Wilmington; George M. Bacon, alternate, Laurel; Ralph B. Simpers, alternate, Wilmington.

Massachusetts—Joseph L. Hurley, alternate, Fall River.

Michigan—Charles B. D. Jewell, Grand Rapids; Gerrit Bylema, alternate, Grand Rapids.

New York—Jerome F. T. Tobin, alternate, Amenia.

Ohio—Kenneth W. Leslie, alternate, Zanesville; Watson L. Deaver, alternate, Rose Farm; Alfred McPherson Hays, alternate, Bucyrus; John L. Henneke, alternate, Bucyrus.

Pennsylvania—Isaac J. Harding, alternate, Clarion; Jessie Lewis Gibney, alternate, Coatesville.

Virginia—William F. Moses, alternate, Hurt; William J. Epes, Portsmouth; Edgar A. Howard, alternate, Portsmouth; F. A. Van Patten, alternate, Portsmouth.

Washington—George F. Russell, Tacoma; Heath Twichell, alternate, Tacoma; Lester F. Rhodes, alternate, Centralia.

ESTIMATES OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury estimates for carrying on the Government during the fiscal year 1915-16 reach a grand total of \$1,285,837,808. The amounts asked were:

Legislative department estimates	\$13,810,101.71
Executive department	668,950.00
State Department	6,122,238.70
Treasury	151,812,542.00
Independent offices	7,067,262.61
District of Columbia	16,356,576.34
War Department	243,613,643.51
Panama Canal	27,535,469.13
Navy Department	220,477,611.24
Interior	221,344,707.13
Post Office	1,770,460.00
Postal service, payable from receipts	316,364,879.00
Postal deficiency, payable from receipts	8,000,000.00
Agriculture	23,763,089.00
Commerce	15,436,238.00
Labor	4,094,270.75
Justice	11,029,546.00

Total 1917 estimates.....\$1,285,837,808.16

Total 1916 appropriations.....1,115,004,194.55

Totals for Canal Zone fortifications show an increase from \$2,639,048 to \$8,234,100.

The postal service estimate is deductible from the total because its receipts are turned back to the Treasury; also \$60,000,000 for the sinking fund, leaving a net of \$908,765,923.16 as the actual total of appropriations Congress is asked to make, or \$167,855,401 more than last year.

For pensions \$160,565,000 is asked, against \$164,000,000. With this exception, not one establishment of the Government asked for less than was given last year. Many requests were made for increases because of developments of the war in Europe.

Estimates for the defense program reached \$152,354,259 for the Army and \$211,518,074 for the Navy, a total increase of about \$124,000,000 exclusive of fortifications and other items which may be included in a general scheme of military defense.

The War Department asks an increase of more than \$4,000,000 for the Signal Corps, of which about \$3,370,000 is for aviation, \$300,000 to be made immediately available, with \$50,000 more for the development of an aviation motor. For the pay of the Army \$63,706,307 is asked, an increase of more than \$14,000,000 to pay about 15,000 more enlisted men. Supplies, service and transportation, \$38,452,679 to \$56,382,702; medical department, \$750,000 to \$1,164,105; engineering equipment, \$48,000 to \$860,000; ordnance supplies, \$1,000,000 to \$4,757,500; automatic machine rifles, \$150,000 to \$1,400,000; armored motor cars, \$50,000 to \$150,000.

The increase for ordnance stores—for the purchase and manufacture of ammunition for small arms—is from \$100,000 to \$3,383,000 with \$1,500,000 for grenades. An increase of \$715,000 is made in the item for small arms target practice, including machine gun practice.

For manufacturing, repairing and issuing arms at national armories \$1,012,559 is asked, compared with \$250,000 last year, an increase of \$1,250,000 for purchase, manufacture and test of rifles.

For the Organized Militia \$4,390,000 is estimated as necessary, compared with \$250,000 last year, with an increase of \$500,000 for Militia equipment. The Military Academy is estimated to cost about \$350,000 more, with provision for 770 cadets.

For the Naval Militia the Navy Department asks an increase of about \$210,000. An armor plate plant is again suggested, to cost finally \$6,635,107, of which \$2,211,702 is asked at once.

Pay for the Navy, with 55,000 men instead of 48,000 as at present, is put at \$45,674,990, an increase from \$41,240,000 last year, and 6,000 apprentice seamen, in place of 3,500.

For the first year's work on the Navy building program, for the hulls, outfits and machinery of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, two gunboats, one hospital ship and one fuel oil ship, \$27,647,000 is asked. For the hulls and outfits of the first year's torpedoboot flotilla of five fleet submarines and twenty-five coast submarines \$7,675,000 is estimated, compared with \$4,890,000 last year. For reserve munitions \$8,000,000 is the figure.

"Toward the erection and equipment of a plant for the manufacture of armor on a site to be selected by the President * * * to cost when completed not to exceed \$6,635,107," there is estimated for 1917 \$2,211,702. For a projectile plant to cost not to exceed \$1,411,222, there is set aside \$705,611. There is further provided a naval flying corps to be composed of 150 officers and student flyers and 350 enlisted men.

There was for new ship construction an appropriation of \$7,200,000 in last year's program. For armor and armament of vessels authorized the estimate is \$21,681,000, against \$9,577,998 last year.

For aviation \$2,000,000 is asked, an increase of \$1,000,000, and for reserve ammunition \$8,000,000, for which there was no appropriation last year.

An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is sought for the proposed experimental laboratory to be placed at the disposal of the Naval Advisory Board.

In the Panama Canal Zone the War Department wants \$500,000 for seacoast batteries, \$240,000 for submarine mines, \$1,788,000 for armament of fortifications (an increase of more than \$1,000,000 over last year), \$600,000 for military trails, a new item; \$4,911,600 for arms in quartermaster's storehouses. The total increase for canal fortifications is about \$5,000,000.

The following sums are estimates for navy yards: Boston, \$47,500; New York, \$75,000; Philadelphia, \$175,000; Washington, \$283,000; Norfolk, \$465,000; Charleston, S.C., \$12,000; Mare Island, Cal., \$75,000; Puget Sound, Wash., \$15,000; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, naval station, \$715,000.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D., DEC. 1.

No bulletin was issued on Nov. 1 and Nov. 15, 1915.

The war game board is believed to be a means of valuable instruction for Coast Artillery Militia, but it should not be allowed to reveal information which is usually regarded as confidential. Officers responsible for the construction of the equipment should lay out the harbor lines with sufficient accuracy for instruction purposes, but searchlights, batteries, mining casemates and

other elements of the defenses should be located only in a general way.

For the information of those concerned, the Secretary of War has ruled, in view of the fact that the recently inaugurated correspondence course conducted for the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army is practically the same as that prescribed for the medical officers of the Organized Militia, that it is unnecessary to require those officers belonging to both organizations to take both courses; also that the strict requirements of Section II. of G.O. No. 43, W.D., July 16, 1915, if complied with by the Medical Reserve Corps officers, U.S. Army, who also belong to the Organized Militia, would accomplish the results anticipated by the correspondence course prescribed for the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S. Army. While there is no objection to taking both courses, if only the course at Fort Leavenworth is taken the officer would not be entitled to the certificate of proficiency provided for in the order referred to, because this order covers only medical officers of the Organized Militia.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Mars continues to frown upon the fortunes of the Allies. On the western front the Germans have been able to make several vigorous attacks, which have won back something of the ground lost to the French in Champagne in September. The battle front in Russia remains unchanged, and there is no heavy fighting in progress there. The Italian efforts have nowhere succeeded in breaking through the Austrian defenses, and it is not unlikely that the Italians will require some time to recuperate from the terrific losses on the Isonzo. Serbia is in Teuton hands, and the remnants of Serbia's exhausted army are falling an easy prey to the pursuing columns. A strategic situation in the far southern corner of Serbia looks very unfavorable to the French.

The most serious news is the confirmation of the severe defeat in Mesopotamia, where the British army has suffered a disaster which may in political effect prove even more injurious than the military failure. After untold hardships and through much fighting they had reached a point almost within sight of Bagdad. Now the defeated army has retreated more than a hundred miles to a point where it is struggling hard to hold an entrenched position. Between that and the head of the Persian Gulf there lies several hundred miles of country over which Arab and Persian tribes are likely to threaten every line of communication. Strong and immediate reinforcements are imperatively needed, but it might be extremely unwise to withdraw any more troops from India just now. For the first time the Mohammedans of the very center of Islam are tasting the sweets of victory over the British, and no man can foresee the consequences.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

On the Belgian front the German artillery has maintained the occasional bombardment of a number of villages within the Belgian lines. German works near Poeseele were much injured. French and Belgian batteries in concert severely shattered enemy works near Ilet Sast and blew up two munition depots. Machine gun fire prevented the enemy from repairing the breaches. German works were much damaged by Belgian artillery fire at Dentoren and Oudstuyekenskerke. The Belgian artillery also shelled enemy detachments in the direction of Schoorbach and Woumen. British artillery made some breaches in German parapets south of Epinette.

In the sectors of Loos, Boisen Hage and Angres there has been a lively cannonade on both sides. An engagement with torpedoes took place northwest of Hill 140. North of the Five Roads a German detachment attempted to approach the French line, but was driven back.

Sixty German shells have fallen in Arras. Between the Somme and the Oise French trench guns destroyed enemy posts north of Herbecourt and a shelter for machine guns toward Tilloloy.

In Champagne there has been strong artillery fire from the region of St. Souplet as far as Massiges, and rumors have gone abroad about a strong concentration of German artillery and infantry, apparently intended to strike a blow at the Allied in Artois or Flanders.

Between Auberville and St. Souplet, in Champagne, over 800 feet of an advanced French trench was taken by the Germans, and counter-attacks have raged about this position for days, but the enemy seems to maintain his foothold in part at least of this position.

Between Souain and Tahure in another successful assault the Germans captured a French position more than 500 yards in length on Hill 193. These attacks affect the region of the most vital French gains in the great drive of September, and unless strongly checked at once promise to negative to a great extent the heroic efforts which carried the French line from Auberville-Souain-Massiges north to the Navarin-Tahure front.

In the Woëvre French artillery destroyed a large German gun which an observer reported near Woinville, east of St. Mihiel. Between the Argonne and the Meuse, near Bethincourt, French shells destroyed enemy reservoirs containing suffocating gases.

In Lorraine and the Vosges there has been very little fighting for the past week by either artillery or infantry.

On the entire western front there has been a decided increase in the activities of the underground fighters. Mining and counter-mining is being resorted to, and when a mine is exploded by one side the enemy frequently replies by firing another in the same region. These operations are of constant occurrence in the sector north of Arras. Near Givenchy the British sprung two mines, and while the craters were being consolidated the enemy sprung a mine which buried ten British soldiers. Again, the explosion of a British mine east of Bois Francois was answered by a German mine in the same neighborhood.

Three miles northeast of Armentieres, at Frelinghin, a British mine destroyed an enemy gallery. He replied with a mine which destroyed twenty-five yards of British trenches. South of the Somme a French mine destroyed a small German post, and near Berry-au-Bas a large German mine destroyed a French trench with its occupants.

In the Argonne, at es Eparges, a German mine work was shattered by a French camouflet. Mine fighting is also reported from Haute Chevauchée, and a French mine was successfully exploded at Vauquois.

British airmen succeeded in shooting down two enemy aeroplanes, one falling east of Hooge and the other near Henin-Lietard (Pas de Calais). The same day twenty British aeroplanes bombarded an important German depot at Miraumont, northeast of Amiens, where considerable damage was done to stores, buildings and the

railway line. Meanwhile two British aeroplanes out on scouting duty failed to return. The Germans captured northwest of St. Quentin a biplane with two English officers when forced to descend because of motor trouble. Two British aeroplanes were shot down near Bapaume and their occupants killed.

A British air raid against Don station and nearby buildings was quite successful, and it is believed an ammunition store was blown up. All of the machines returned successfully from this expedition. A French biplane, forced to land near Roye, was captured with its two occupants by the Germans. A German machine fired upon by a French aeroplane using machine guns took fire and exploded. The wreck with the two passengers fell within the French lines near Tilloloy.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The Riga region has seen no hard fighting in the past week. A Russian attack at daybreak southwest of Lake Babit, west of Riga, broke down under the German fire with severe losses. The sector west of Lake Kanger has quieted down, and the German left flank seems to have gained ground which it can hold.

A German attempt to cross an arm of the Dvina River to an island south of Uxkull was repulsed by a heavy fire from the river bank.

The Dvinsk sector has been the scene of only minor conflicts. For short periods the German artillery has fired heavily upon the Russian intrenchments on the front extending from Borskov village on the western Dvina to Illuxt, without, however, developing any infantry attacks.

From Dvinsk southward through the marsh lands of the Pripit the Germans are settling down into their positions without any further efforts to push on toward the east. The forces left here are undoubtedly only sufficient for "holding" purposes.

Along the line of the River Styr the armies continue to struggle for the control of the country on the left bank. A concentrated Russian artillery fire upon the village of Semki, above Tchartorysk, caused considerable losses among the enemy. A battle for the railway station at old Podtchereshi, southwest of Rafalovka, was won by the Germans, but energetic counter-attacks drove them out of the positions later. A strong effort to resume the offensive in the cemetery near Kozlinitchi village was stopped by the Russian fire. Northeast of Tchartorysk several strong Russian divisions attacked, but were repulsed by the Austrians.

A German aeroplane hit by Russian artillery fire was captured with its occupants near Markgraf, on the coast of Courland. Another enemy airship came under fire of a heavy battery of Russian artillery and was forced to descend in the region of Merzendorf, north of Baldon. Shells rained upon the locality caused a heavy explosion.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

The interest in the Italian campaign continues to focus at Gorizia, but the attacks, which were maintained with such splendid courage for weeks, have now slackened noticeably. For nine days and nights unceasingly the attacks were continued near Oslavia and heaps of bodies were left in front of the position. During a great part of this fighting the troops have been buffeted by the bora, the violent northeast wind which sweeps this region with savage force from October until early spring. Occasional night assaults are still attempted against the Austrian lines at Oslavia.

There has been a noticeable increase in the fire of the Austrian artillery and the extensive use of asphyxiating gases. Nowhere is there any appearance of weakening in the Austrian defenses either in the Trentino or Isonzo sectors.

Gorizia has again been subjected to a vigorous bombardment and considerable fresh damage was caused in the center of the town, where it is said no building has escaped damage. Several hundred civilians have been killed or wounded.

In the sector north of Gorizia, along the Isonzo, repeated attacks against the bridgehead at Tolmino all failed, but the Italian efforts are continued. On Monte Nero the Italian trenches in the Mrzli Redoubt were attacked by Austrian infantry in great force after concentrated artillery preparation by guns of all calibers. The assault pierced the Italian lines in places, but after hard hand-to-hand fighting was repulsed.

On the Carso Plateau constant fighting has seemed to make almost no headway. Near San Martino Italian detachments attempted to advance carrying sandbags, but they were annihilated by the severe fire. Strong attacks against Monte San Michele have been repulsed, although the temporary occupation of an Austrian trench led to the capture of eight officers and 138 men. Austrian positions near Redipaglia and Polazzo were vigorously defended against the Italian infantry, which failed to make any gains in this attack on the Dobordo Plateau.

The mountain warfare has been only a series of outpost affairs in the last few days. In the Ledro Valley a detachment of Italian Alpini descended a precipice north of Pre by means of ropes, surprised the enemy and captured the post. Minor actions have occurred from northwest of Rocegn, in the valley of the Sugana, on the Rienz-Fischbach Ridge and in the valley of Seebach, in Gailitz.

Sistiana, on the Gulf of Trieste, has been shelled by Italian torpedoboats. Austrian shells continue at intervals to fall in Monfalcone.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

Continuing the campaign from conquered Serbia into Montenegro, the Teuton armies occupied Plevlje, Boljamic and Jabuka, west of the Lim River. Southwest of Mitrovitza, approaching the Albanian mountains, 4,000 prisoners and two cannon were captured by half a battalion of Austro-Hungarians. Evidently the means of resistance is now lacking among a considerable part of the retreating Serbs, and the Teutons are gaining some recruits from Albanian Mohammedans. West of Novi Bazar 3,500 Serbs surrendered, and another 1,200 were captured after a rear guard action close to the Montenegrin frontier. Ipek, in the North Albanian Alps, but within the Montenegrin borders, was captured, and a column which crossed the White Drin further south took Djakovka. More than a thousand prisoners were captured at Ipek, and large numbers of automobiles, omnibuses, munition carts, guns, etc., were abandoned along the roads leading into this mountain region between Montenegro, Serbia and Albania. Before Monastir fell the heroic small garrison was reinforced by 4,000 Serbian troops too exhausted to be of any value. They had marched for seventeen days over mountain roads in snow and rain, where sometimes for forty-eight hours there was no food whatever. The city was occupied by a combined force of Austrians, Germans and Bulgars, and is within about ten miles of the Greek frontier.

The effort of the Allies to send large supplies of munitions into Montenegro suffered a severe check when six steamers and a dozen sailing vessels, all loaded with

munitions and escorted by the French submarine Fresnel, were all sunk off the coast of Albania by an Austrian squadron composed of a cruiser and seven destroyers.

The French positions at Krivolak and Vounas have been the targets for Bulgarian batteries, and, as we have already pointed out in this column, the development of a Bulgarian attack from the west side of the Cerna River proved to be a dangerous menace on the French left rear. This development became so manifestly threatening some days ago that the French were compelled to withdraw somewhat from the salient in their position at the junction of the Cerna and Varda rivers. The arrival of German cavalry close to the Greek frontier may indicate a new danger of raids upon the communications south of Krivolak, and if a strong German attack should develop from the north in addition to the present Bulgarian offensive we believe a considerable withdrawal southward would be prudent on the part of the French commander. The terrain between the Vardar River and the Koshuf Mountains might prove to be a fatal triangle if attacked strongly from north and west. As the Allies who marched north from Saloniki cannot save Serbia, we believe it important now for them to save themselves by shortening their communications southward.

OPERATIONS IN DARDANELLES.

Only minor operations are reported from the Dardanelles, and Turkish official statements tell of artillery activity on both sides, fierce fighting with bombs and hitting several enemy vessels, causing them to retire, damaging trenches of the enemy. The French War Office reports that on Dec. 4 there was great activity on the part of both artilleries. French artillery took under its fire enemy workers at the mouth of the Kereves Dere and French aviators dropped numerous bombs on the Turkish encampments.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE WAR.

Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely, commanding the U.S.S. Des Moines, sent the following despatch to the Navy Department on Dec. 7 from Canea: "Des Moines received following radiogram from the American steamer Petrolite, bound from Alexandria, Egypt, for New York: 'Attacked by submarine this (Sunday) morning about 6:20 o'clock in latitude 32 degrees 35 minutes north, and longitude 26 degrees 8 minutes east. One man wounded, not seriously. (Signed) Thompson, master.' In answer to my inquiries received following: 'Submarine carrying Austrian flag. Officer said it looked like a big cruiser. Man wounded by exploding shell. Steamer belongs to the Standard Oil Company and was commissioned on April 14, 1915. At time she was attacked was 250 miles west of Alexandria and just south of the east end of the island of Crete, about 120 miles distant.'"

A British official report of Dec. 2 says Capt. Arthur Stanley Wilson, Member of Parliament for Yorkshire, has been made a prisoner of war. He was conveying letters from the Eastern Mediterranean to London and was traveling by a Greek steamship which was stopped by an Austrian submarine. It has been ascertained, the report says, that none of the papers taken from him was of any importance.

Austrian warships have been active in the Adriatic Sea off the coast of Albania, and an official report of Dec. 7 says: "The Austrian cruiser Novara, with some destroyers, on Dec. 5 sank at San Giovanni di Medua three large and two small steamships and five large and several small sailing vessels while they were discharging war material. One steamship was blown up. Our flotilla was bombarded very heavily from land by about twenty guns, but without success. Our warships destroyed the French submarine Fresnel and captured the commander, the second officer and twenty-six men. In the night of Nov. 23 another flotilla sank an Italian steamship, armed with three guns, and an Italian motor sailing vessel, which was fully loaded and en route from Brindisi to Durazzo. The survivors of the steamship, including four marines, were captured. The crew of the motor sailing vessel were released in their boats." The British Admiralty in a report of Dec. 8 publishes a despatch from Rome which declares the losses inflicted by the Austrians were not as important as reported. The despatch says: "Two small steamers were sunk, one which was of 300 tons, and also a few small sailing vessels. Information as to the guns placed on land must be regarded as doubtful. (The Austrian announcement said the warships were bombarded from land.) The French submarine Fresnel was attacked while aground. The very big sailing ship reported sunk on Nov. 23 was the Callinara, thirty tons."

As to the activities of a British submarine operating in the Sea of Marmora, an official statement of the Admiralty on Dec. 6 says: "On Dec. 2 she fired into and damaged a train on the Ismid Railway. On Dec. 3 she torpedoed and sank the Turkish destroyer Yari Hissar, outside the Gulf of Ismid. She picked up two officers and forty men of the destroyer's crew and placed them on board a sailing vessel. On Dec. 4 she sank a supply steamer of 3,000 tons off Panderna by gunfire and also destroyed four sailing vessels carrying supplies." The Yari Hissar was built in 1907, and was 184 feet long and had a speed of twenty-eight knots. The normal complement of the Yari Hissar was eighty-three, so that forty-one sailors are believed to have been lost when the Yari Hissar was sunk.

Relative to the assertion in various recent despatches from Berlin that British hospital ships are being used improperly, the British government on Dec. 4 issued the following statement: "In view of the allegations in German wireless despatches that British hospital ships are being put to improper use, the hospital ship Mauretania has been examined at Naples by the American, Danish and Swiss consuls, who jointly signed a declaration that there were neither combatants nor warlike stores aboard."

German submarines have succeeded in sinking quite a number of Allied merchant steamers in the Mediterranean during the past week.

An official statement issued from Vienna Dec. 8 stated that an Austrian submarine on the morning of Dec. 5 sank a small Italian cruiser with two funnels off Avlona, Albania.

The American steamer Carolina, of the New York and Porto Rico Line, was stopped soon after she left San Juan, Porto Rico, by the French cruiser Descartes and one man believed to be a German was taken off, according to a special cable to the New York Herald on Dec. 9. The Herald also reports that the Coamo, of the same

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line, was halted by the same cruiser before she entered the harbor of Porto Rico and four Germans taken from among her crew. Shots were fired across the Coamo's bow before she halted. The men taken from the Coamo were firemen. The search lasted from two to half-past five o'clock, the officers and crew and the entire list of passengers being examined.

NAVY FROM SECRETARY'S POINT OF VIEW.

Extracts from address on "The Navy," by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, at the annual banquet of the Southern Society of New York on Wednesday night, Dec. 8, 1915.

"On Tuesday of this week for the first time in this generation the President of the United States made adequate provision for national defense the subject of his annual message to Congress. The crowded House of Representatives, with galleries packed, heard with marked approval his advocacy of the largest constructive program any Congress has been asked to approve. The plea was not couched in terms of aggression and had no suggestion of militarism. Rather it was the exaltation of the national passion for peace, regarding war 'merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression from without,' and a recognition of the fact, deplorable as it is, that if we would permanently enjoy 'unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty' we must be ready to repel aggression from whatever quarter it may appear.

"The naval program to be presented to Congress is based upon the experience of wars abroad and war games at home.

"The sensational and wonderful effectiveness of the submarine has been fully demonstrated in the European war, and Congress is asked to make provision for a sufficient number to give us a submarine flotilla of 175 within the next five years. If Congress follows the recommendations I have made and which the President approves the destroyer flotilla will then number 108, and these, together with the gunboats and auxiliaries, will give a well proportioned Navy, which may be enlarged as conditions demand, or reduced if the navy building nations of the world should, as we all hope they will, signalize the end of this war by an international agreement to end the competition in building costly fighting ships. Planning to-day what we will begin to-morrow in order to have it completed at the proper time in the future is the essence of all true preparedness. To reach this goal is the aim of the naval program recommended to this Congress. I have no doubt that Congress will make the necessary appropriations, for the duty is far larger than any possible consideration of mere appropriations or political expediency.

"On assuming the duties of Secretary of the Navy I became convinced, after many consultations with those best able to judge of the real needs of the Service, that there were three important and vital lines along which improvement and development were urgently needed to bring the Navy into a state of highest efficiency.

"1. The securing of young men of the highest type of intelligence and character for the enlisted personnel and the taking of measures whereby the Service would be made so attractive to the men already enlisted that we would secure a far greater number of re-enlistments than we were getting at the time I took office.

"2. The co-ordination of all the departments of the Navy in such a way as to insure that everything that was done was considered first from a military standpoint and the bringing of the activities of the various bureaus into harmony, with a definite and comprehensive military program worked out by men who have given their lives to the study of such problems. Seven bureaus with practically equal authority, however efficient they may be in handling the matters which come under them—and their actual efficiency should be a matter of pride to our country—cannot, nevertheless, work with absolute harmony of purpose towards this end unless they work in harmony.

"3. The development of what may be described as the industrial and material side of the Navy's functions, in order that we may be able not only to send our fleets into action, but to keep them on the first line of defense for an indefinite period. Our fleets must not only be always ready, but we must always be prepared with definite and known facilities to supply them with munitions and stores and to fit out and arm in the shortest possible time many merchant auxiliaries, and also to repair, almost to the point of rebuilding, such ships of the fleet as are damaged by battle or other mischance during a period of conflict.

"At the beginning of my term, though the authorized enlistment was 51,500, it was short 4,053. To-day the quota authorized by law has been secured and we have a waiting list. What is more important, the percentage of re-enlistments, which means the securing of men of long training for the Service, has risen from fifty-four per cent. at the beginning of my administration to ninety-two per cent. The Navy now accepts only one man in six of those who apply, and our ranks are full to the limit of the law.

"Beyond the attempt to remedy certain obvious faults I made no serious move to change the organization of the Navy in this respect (as a military arm of the Government) until the past year. With the help of Congress and with the advice of those best qualified to speak on the subject I have taken the first step in the lodgment of certain duties and functions in the Division of Operations and the abolishment of the so-called 'aid system,' which had failed to justify expectations. The proper function of our navy yards, aside from being mere wharves for our battleships, has been pointed out in an unmistakable way. They must be developed, so far as they can be economically, into ship repair, ship building and ammunition making establishments, to

insure, so far as it is possible to insure, the Navy's being self-sustaining in case it is ever called into action. So far as the laws and the appropriations have permitted I have endeavored to increase these facilities. We should not only construct a portion of our fighting craft, guns and torpedoes and powder, but should be prepared also to manufacture armor plate, projectiles and other munitions.

"The year's progress in maneuvers, war games and target practice has been most gratifying. The Navy of America is moored securely in the confidence of the people, but it must steadily be made better and stronger. How it is regarded abroad may be judged by the following extract from Brassey's Naval Annual for 1915 (Brassey being the recognized world's authority on naval matters): 'Whatever part the United States Navy might be called upon to play, there is reason to believe that it would be ready. A demonstration of the all round efficiency was given when the orders to Mexico were issued. When Rear Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief, received his orders he said: "I do not know what we will be called upon to do, but we are ready." Within twenty-four hours the ships were ready and hurried to the Gulf. It was a subject of congratulation that everything was so smartly done. There were tens of thousands of tons of coal, supplies, provisions, ammunition and war equipment to be put on board, innumerable administrative details to be attended to, and a score of ships to be put in readiness, but almost before the country realized the purport of the orders the work of preparation had been ended and the ships were en route to their destination.'

TO BUILD BATTLESHIPS IN NAVY YARDS.

After a visit from the President, the Secretary of the Navy on Dec. 9 announced that battleships 43 and 44 would be built in the navy yards at New York and Mare Island. The conference between the President and the Secretary was held in the Secretary's office at the Navy Department. The fact that the President visited the Secretary was taken to indicate that Mr. Wilson was especially pleased with Secretary Daniels's administration and his decision to build the ships at the government yards.

When asked as to what the cost of the ships would be Mr. Daniels said: "The New York Yard bid was for \$7,069,925 and the bid of the Mare Island Navy Yard was \$7,413,156 and the material therefor will be purchased from the lowest bidders. In building at a navy yard there is no contract and nobody is held responsible, and, therefore, we cannot say that that will be the actual figure. Our experience has been at Mare Island that in the ships they have built there—the Jupiter, the Maumee and other ships—they have been in most instances under the estimates. We are limited in the cost to \$7,800,000. The lowest bid we had from a private contractor, the New York Shipbuilding Company, was \$7,760,000, but their bid had two conditions: First, they would omit things that we must have costing \$368,100, making their actual bid \$8,806,100. The Newport News Company bid \$7,775,000, but they took the privilege of omitting from their specifications material amounting to \$465,500, making their actual bid \$8,240,500. The Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation had in a number of bids, but their principal bid to figure on was \$7,229,500, but they omitted some necessary things costing \$861,500, which made their bid \$8,091,000. They left out a lot of little things. The Newport News Company agreed to furnish it within forty months, subject, of course, to delay in securing material. The other two companies agreed to furnish them in thirty-four months, provided there was no delay in securing material. All of this meant that we had no guarantee from any of them. Under the law I could not accept any of those bids."

As to the supplying of these omitted necessities the Secretary said that the yards contemplated furnishing them when submitting their estimates. "The keels of both ships will probably be laid in either August or September of the coming year. Most likely it will be in September, as it is not contemplated that the California will be launched at the New York Yard until September. At both Mare Island and Philadelphia Yards it will be necessary to have certain installations, but the Mare Island bid contemplated these in submitting its estimates. They will have to have also quite a good deal of other material, but all these can be secured within the limit and we will then have two yards equipped to build battleships. I expect to recommend to Congress that they increase my estimates for the Philadelphia Navy Yard and prepare that yard so that it can begin to get ready to build a battleship when bids for the next battleships are awarded. This year it would cost a million dollars to get the Philadelphia Yard in shape to build battleships." When asked what it would cost to prepare the Philadelphia Yard as compared with Mare Island, he said he would cost twice as much. The Secretary said that it would probably cost \$900,000 at Philadelphia, while at Mare Island probably not more than \$500,000. This difference in cost is caused by the fact that Mare Island has already been building some large ships and is partially equipped for battleship building.

The Secretary was asked as to whether he had received estimates as to time of completion at the yards, and stated that they would take probably as much time as the private yards—thirty-four to thirty-six months—but much depended upon delivery of the materials. The Secretary stated that the Department would set the wheels in motion next week looking toward securing the material and do everything possible to getting the early work started.

Mr. Daniels was also asked as to whether these new ships would have the electric drive, to which he replied that as yet this matter had not been determined upon.

Opposition will develop in Congress to the adoption of a policy by which all of the battleships are to be built in government yards. Although it may be admitted that Secretary Daniels is justified in awarding 43 and 44 to the New York and Mare Island Navy Yards, there is a strong sentiment in Congress against turning all of this work over to the government yards. In former Congresses the fight between the advocates of government yards and private yards took the form of an amendment to the Appropriation bill providing for the building of at least one ship at the government yards. It will come up at this session in the contest over an amendment for the construction of part of the building program at private yards. Just at present the private companies are not concerned over the letting of the 43 and 44 to the government yards. All of the American shipbuilding yards have more orders than they can fill, and on account of the high price of material they claim that they would lose money if they built the ships within the authorized appropriations. While Secretary Daniels is discussing the letting of the contracts to the government yards

expressed the belief that both of the ships could be built at them within the appropriation, this is questioned by the representatives of private concerns. They insist that before the Government gets through purchasing all of its material it will find that the shipbuilding companies' bids were not too high.

CANDIDATES FOR NAVY PAY CORPS.

The following candidates have been authorized to appear on Dec. 8, 1915, for examination to determine their fitness for appointment to the Pay Corps:

At Washington, D.C.

W. D. Alexander	Eric W. Luster
Glenn L. Allen	T. B. Alford
J. E. Beattie, jr.	Otis E. Barnes
John F. Bonner	Oliver J. Bond, jr.
William H. Brown	Raymond M. Bright
Andrew Carrico	Thomas O. Cannon
A. D. Conner	F. Van Buren Connell
Samuel H. Dickson, jr.	Henry S. Culp
Houston H. Driggs	Erskine S. Dollarhide
Edward R. Eberle	A. B. Durant
Marcus E. Esterly, elec.	Louie C. English
1st Class	Carl J. Faist
R. A. Finch	Lemuel F. Games
Benjamin S. Gantz	H. F. Grimm, jr.
Albert H. Guidera	Howard N. Hartley
Norman T. Heath	R. N. Hickman
John F. Huddleston	Andrew L. Huestis
Robert B. Huff	S. B. Jacobson
Simon S. Kaplan	Gustav Karow
H. F. Kimberly	Frank R. King
L. T. Kitchens	Edward L. Lowman
Max M. Mandl	Frank R. Marston
James R. McCormick	George A. McPheters
Lloyd E. Meany	Frederick E. Michel
Orville M. Moore	Chauncey R. Murray
S. W. Musser	Wilfred H. Officer
David H. Owen	Harry L. Reeder
Thomas J. A. Regan	M. S. Ring
John T. Rudy	D. X. Shubin
Malcolm G. Slarrow	H. C. Sowell
Carl R. Streets	Leon F. Sullivan
Pay Ck. George C. Tasker	John M. Tildsley
Granville B. Triplett, jr.	Arthur H. Truxes
Vernon H. Wheeler	Allen H. White
Ernest R. Williams	T. D. Amory

At Newport, R.I.

J. G. Bennett	M. W. Robbins, hosp. app.
Robert M. Duntton	1st class

At New Orleans, La.

Chief Pay Clerk Philip A. Caro	Gus Dollarhide
D. A. Finlayson	Walter J. Murphy
Armond E. Sims	Charles T. Carpenter

At Great Lakes, Ill.

John Denning	Oscar L. Gruhn
Arthur L. Myrland	Warren J. Willis
Wiley W. Windsor	

At San Francisco, Cal.

Charles E. Boyle, jr.	Edwin W. Kay
E. G. Keeney	Edwin L. MacLean
George Oulton	O. B. Trigg
Chief Pay Clerk S. P. Vaughn	Pay Clerk N. R. Wade

At any of above mentioned places.

Hospital Steward Roy A. Petherly	Q.M. 2d Class Thomas Langseth
Ord. Seaman Leonard Duff	

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. *Prairie* sailed from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, at 7 p.m. Dec. 7 for Annapolis, Md. She has on board the remains of the late P.A. Paymr. Byron D. Rogers, U.S.N., who died of malaria in Hayti. The *Prairie* also has on board a committee of Haytians who are coming to the United States for the purpose of discussing Haytian conditions with this Government.

The naval force under Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow off Topolobampo, Mexico, has been increased by the First Division of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla of five destroyers, under command of Comdr. Frederick N. Freeman, on Dec. 8. The situation in the interior from Topolobampo was reported still to be unsettled.

The *Melville* was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1915.

The *Dubuque* will leave the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard about Dec. 22 for New York. The vessel joins the Atlantic Fleet about Jan. 6 to go south.

The *Dixie* will leave the Boston Yard about Dec. 18 for the Philadelphia Yard to be placed in reserve. Upon being placed in reserve the vessel will be detached from duty as tender to the active destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet.

The *Melville*, at the Philadelphia Yard, will relieve the *Dixie* as tender to the active destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet.

The *San Francisco* will leave the Portsmouth (N.H.) Yard about Dec. 28 for Hampton Roads, via Boston, Newport and New York. The vessel joins the fleet about Jan. 6 to go south.

The officers of the U.S.S. *Saratoga* were warmly welcomed at a garden party in Yokohama Dec. 5. During the festivities Geisha girls performed ancient dances and waved American and Japanese flags. Mayor Ando, in an address, expressed pleasure at the presence of Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., and his staff at the function. Admiral Winterhalter received 400 Japanese officers on board the *Saratoga*, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Vice Admiral Kato, commander of the second Japanese squadron, on the night of Dec. 6 gave a dinner to the U.S. Navy officers, and Admiral Winterhalter gave a banquet to the Japanese aboard the *Saratoga* on Dec. 9. Thousands of persons inspected the *Saratoga*, which is regarded as a messenger of the goodwill and friendship of the United States.

A number of officers and electricians of the U.S. Navy are receiving instruction at West Orange, N.J., in the theory, construction and operation of Thomas A. Edison's storage batteries for undersea craft at his plant. There are illustrated lectures followed by a practical demonstration. After this an hour for asking questions, which were answered by Mr. Edison and his experts.

The U.S. torpedoboot destroyer *Blakeley*, under the command of Comdr. John K. Robinson, made a success-

ful experiment in Narragansett Bay Dec. 9, firing a torpedo which destroyed the target at a range of 2,000 yards. The target was placed in the channel at the direct entrance to Narragansett Bay, opposite the Connecticut shore and Castle Hill. The torpedo was fired from the Blakeley from the vicinity of Brenton's Reef Lightship.

The Navy League of the United States at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, Dec. 7, came out strongly in favor of the establishment next summer of naval training camps on the lines of the Plattsburg business men's military camp. Not only did the league by resolution urge the desirability of such camps, but it also promised, should the Navy Department approve of the plan, to co-operate in obtaining volunteers and motor boats with which to equip them. The league is in favor of at least four such camps, one of them to be in the vicinity of New York state, preferably on Narragansett Bay. A New York state branch of the league, organized with Charles A. Munn, of the Scientific American, as provisional chairman, will circulate petitions asking the Navy Department to approve of the plan.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1915.

Mrs. Guy A. Bisset has returned from a visit in Virginia. Mrs. Charles A. Lutz gave a farewell dance Saturday for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frances Howe, of Chicago, and over twenty guests from the station. Constr. and Mrs. Ralph Weyerbacher had dinner Wednesday for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Chantry and Mr. and Mrs. Lord. Mrs. Alfred J. Toulon entertained on Tuesday at bridge for Mesdames Wheelock, Keyes, Fernald, Ducey, Beecher, Hatch, Magill, Vandergrift, Robinette, Morris, Williams, Watrous and Miss Toulon. Mrs. W. H. Allen entertained at bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Pryor, Norton, Vulte, Blackburn, Dawes, Chantry, Knox, Fillmore, Giffen and Drake, and the prize-winners, Mesdames Ducey and Court.

Lieut. William F. Cochrane is quite ill with the grippe at his home, 6233 Jefferson street. Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton D. South are visiting Mrs. South's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Turnbull, on Chestnut street. They were entertained at supper on Sunday by Capt. and Mrs. Nelson Vulte. Surg. and Mrs. Alfred J. Toulon entertained at a charity bridge on Tuesday. Mrs. Alexander J. Gray and Miss Margaret Gray were in New York at the Army-Navy game as guests of Miss John Gray and Kenneth Floyd Jones.

Mrs. Percy Rice, of Smyrna, Turkey, after a three weeks' trip on the King Constantin, arrived in Philadelphia Tuesday to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Welte. Surg. and Mrs. Toulon will make their residence in Wyncoke, Pa., on and after Dec. 20.

Mrs. George De B. Keim gave a dinner Saturday at the Philadelphia country club for Ambassador and Mrs. Thomas Birch, of Portugal. Paymr. and Mrs. Watrous are spending the winter at the Tracey apartments, West Philadelphia. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Carlos Bean are located at the Normandie, Thirty-fifth and Chestnut streets.

THE NAVY.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Wilmington, arrived Dec. 7 at Hongkong, China.
Chester, arrived Dec. 7 at Freetown, Sierra Leone.
Orion, sailed Dec. 7 from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo and Canal Zone.

Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart and Whipple, arrived Dec. 7 at Topolobampo, Mexico.

South Dakota, arrived Dec. 6 at Mare Island, Cal.
Baltimore, arrived Dec. 8 at Iona Island, N.Y.
Brooklyn, sailed Dec. 9 from Sabang, Sumatra, for Manila, P.I.

Cyclops, arrived Dec. 8 at the Norfolk yard.
Milwaukee and Oregon, arrived Dec. 8 at San Diego, Cal.
Wheeling, arrived Dec. 8 at the New Orleans yard.

Wyoming, arrived Dec. 9 at Newport, R.I.
Delaware, arrived Dec. 9 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Saratoga, sailed Dec. 10 from Yokohama, Japan, for Manila, P.I.

Celtic, sailed Dec. 9 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Aylwin, sailed Dec. 9 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Newport, R.I.

Utah, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, New Jersey and Rhode Island, sailed from Hampton Roads for Charleston Dec. 9.

Arkansas, New York and Texas, sailed from Hampton Roads for New York Dec. 9.

Wyoming, sailed from Newport for Tompkinsville Dec. 10.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 3.—Lieut. J. A. Monroe detached Charleston; to Cheyenne.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. F. D. Davis detached Minnesota; to treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. Hewlett detached Dixie; to Melville.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. A. Richardson detached Reina Mercedes; to Parker.

Ensign H. J. Reuse detached Dixie Dec. 10, 1915; to Melville.

Ensign C. T. S. Gladden detached New Hampshire; to Melville.

Ensigns Frank Hindrelet and W. O. Henry detached Maryland; to Bushnell.

Note.—Paymr. Byron D. Rogers died in Haiti Dec. 1, 1915.

DEC. 4.—Comdr. F. E. Ridgely detached Kansas; to connection fitting out Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

Comdr. W. S. Turpin detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. H. E. Kays detached Maryland; to Naval War College, Newport, R.I., Jan. 3, 1916.

Lieut. Frank Rorschach detached Chicago; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. W. C. I. Stiles detached New Hampshire; to Culgoa.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. L. Gatch detached Maryland; to Princeton.

Lieut. (J.G.) Schuyler Mills detached G-1; to command C-5.

Lieut. (J.G.) Radford Moses detached command K-2; to aid on Staff of Commander, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. P. Smith detached Dixie; to connection fitting out Nevada and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. F. Clement detached Culgoa; to command Chicago.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. A. Rood detached command C-5; to works Electric Boat Company, Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. (J.G.) Schamy Cochran detached Columbia; to connection fitting out Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. M. Williams detached command C-2; to command K-2.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. G. Riskey detached Trippe; to connection fitting out Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

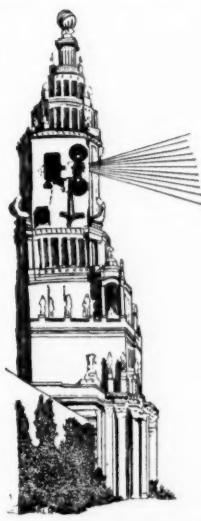
Lieut. (J.G.) J. J. Broshek detached Columbia; to connection fitting out Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) Holbrook Gibson detached aid to Commander, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; to works New London Ship and Engine Co., Groton, Conn.

Ensigns K. E. Hintze and T. N. Vinson detached Maryland; to Alert.

Ensign H. H. Little to temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign J. R. Henderson resignation accepted, to take effect Dec. 7, 1915.



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Ensign A. E. Wills detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Arkansas.

Ensigns R. J. Jondreau, A. G. Hatch and D. C. Watson detached Maryland; to Buffalo.

Ensign H. O. Hunter detached Dixie Dec. 8, 1915; to connection fitting out Nevada and duty on board when commissioned.

Chief Btsn. J. W. Stokley detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Neptune.

Btsn. J. E. Armstrong detached Neptune; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Chief Gun. G. W. Irwin detached West Virginia; to Wisconsin.

Chief Gun. O. H. Sheldon detached San Francisco; to West Virginia.

Chief Mach. R. L. Drake detached Maryland; to Buffalo.

Note.—The following machinists were appointed from Nov. 30, 1915, and assigned to duty as follows:

Warren E. Magee to Birmingham; Robert J. Kingsmill to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; Charles F. Merrill to Vestal; Charles B. Shackleton to San Francisco; Benjamin F. Ranger to Sacramento; Robert C. McClure to Columbia; Carl S. Chapman to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; George C. Martin to Columbia; Wilmer W. Weber to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; Mark Strosk to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; William W. Wilkins to temporary duty Hartford; Helge Ohlsson to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; Elroy G. True to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; James W. O'Leary to Asiatic Station; Warren H. Langdon to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; Andrew C. Skinner to receiving ship in the United States; Emory Smith to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; Benjamin F. Maddox to Birmingham; George Keoser to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; John A. Rogers to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; Alfred E. Raue to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; John C. Richards to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; Frank W. Yurasko to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert H. Mellian to Maryland; Philip A. Astoria to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; Thomas A. Graham to temporary duty Hartford.

DEC. 5, SUNDAY.—No orders.

DEC. 6.—Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Vernou detached command Beale; to command Cassin.

Lieut. J. F. Connor detached Chattanooga; to Arkansas.

Lieut. R. W. Cabaniss to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. H. Williams detached Tonopah; to command C-5.

Lieut. (J.G.) Schuyler Mills detached C-3; to command C-2.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. L. Shea detached New Hampshire; to Tennessee.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. F. Reifsnider detached C-3; to command C-1.

Ensign F. P. Thomas detached Maryland Dec. 14, 1915; to Chattanooga.

Chief Gun. T. P. Clark detached Panama-Pacific Exposition; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Mach. P. B. Cozine detached Colorado; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Mach. T. A. Graham detached Hartford; to South Carolina.

Mach. S. L. Almon detached Albany; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Chief Mach. C. J. Collins detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Alert.

Mach. P. A. Astoria detached Chattanooga; to Colorado.

Mach. George Keoser detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Vermont.

Mach. W. W. Weber detached Chattanooga; to Colorado.

Mach. F. R. King detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Albany.

Pay Clerk L. A. Dykeman detached Pittsburgh; to Buffalo.

Note.—Lieut. (J.G.) Sargent Force died at Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 3, 1915.

DEC. 7.—Comdr. W. K. Harrison detached Naval War College; to six months' sick leave.

Asst. Surgs. F. F. Murdock, A. C. Sinton and L. H. Williams, M.R.C., commissioned from Dec. 1, 1915.

Asst. Surg. L. B. Wiggs, M.R.C., commissioned from Dec. 2, 1915.

Asst. Surg. A. A. Marsteller, M.R.C., commissioned from Nov. 30, 1915.

Chief Mach. C. S. Wolf detached Michigan; to home and wait orders.

Mach. C. E. Briggs detached New Jersey; temporary duty receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

Mach. G. F. Blass detached Louisiana; to home and wait orders.

Mach. R. J. Kingsmill detached receiving ship at New York; to Louisiana.

Mach. F. W. Yurasko detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to Michigan.

Mach. Mark Strosk detached receiving ship at Boston; to New Jersey.

Note.—The following gunners for electrical duty have been appointed from Dec. 3, 1915, and assigned to duty as follows:

W. A. Mason to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Murphy to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; C. A. Kohls to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; P. E. Kuter to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; G. H. Kellogg to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; E. A. Zehner to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.

The following gunners for radio duty have been appointed from Dec. 3, 1915, and assigned to duty as follows:

E. A. Whitte to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; C. R. Rockwell to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; W. E. Snyder to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; D. McWhorter, jr., to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; S. E. Lee to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

DEC. 8.—Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Johnson detached command Downes; to connection fitting out Conyngham and duty in command when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. A. Fletcher detached Ohio; to Illinois.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. M. Elder detached command C-1; to Columbia.

Note.—Chief Carpenter Peter Thomas Ward, retired, died at New York, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1915.

In orders to officers Dec. 4, 1915, Lieut. (J.G.) R. G. Riskey should read, "To connection fitting out Porter and duty on board when commissioned," instead of, "To connection fitting out Oklahoma and duty on board when commissioned."

DEC. 9.—Capt. E. E. Capehart, retired, placed on retired list of officers of the Navy from Dec. 7, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. R. Barry to Asiatic Station via January transport.

Ensign W. E. Cheadle to New Hampshire.

P.A. Surg. J. G. A. McMullin detached navy recruiting station, Buffalo, N.Y.; to Asiatic Station via February transport.

P.A. Surg. N. T. McLean detached Wyoming; to sick leave.

P.A. Surg. J. B. Pollard detached Minnesota; to Wyoming.

P.A. Surg. C. J. Holman detached naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to Montana.

A. Surg. Howard Priest to Delaware.

A.A.D. Surg. J. D. Hallack detached Maryland; to San Diego.

A.A.D. Surg. J. L. Brown detached naval station, Guam; to home and wait orders.

Btsn. F. A. Pippo detached St. Louis; to Asiatic Station via Nereus.

Btsn. F. J. Mayer detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Southern.

Chief Gun. F. L. Hoagland to Maine.

Chief Gun. J. J. Murray to receiving ship at New York.

Chief Gun. Edwin Alberta, retired, placed on retired list from Dec. 7, 1915; to home.

Chief Gun. Anthony McHugh detached Maine; to San Francisco.

Gun. A. S. Rollins detached New Jersey; to home and wait orders.

Gun. L. M. Wegat detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to New Jersey.

Gun. C. A. Kohls detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Rhode Island.

Gun. W. E. Snyder detached receiving ship at New York; to flagship, 1st Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Gun. S. E. Lee detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Louisiana.

Gun. E. A. Zehner detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Michigan.

Gun. David McWhorter, jr., detached receiving ship at New York; to flagship, 2d Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Gun. C. R. Rockwell detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to flagship, 3d Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Gun. S. E. Lee detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to flagship, 4th Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 9, 1915.

Surg. Lewis Morris detached fleet surgeon, Asiatic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming detached Saratoga; to treatment naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Pay Clerk J. Flynn detached naval station, Olongapo; to Wilmington.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 9.—Capt. F. A. Barker detached Connecticut; to Marine Barracks, Puget Sound.

Capt. A. B. Owens detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Connecticut.

First Lieut. J. C. Adams detached 1st Brigade, Haiti; to treatment Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

On Dec. 6 the Ossipee left Portland to assist schooner William L. Elkins ashore at Portland Head. After taking off the master and crew of seventy-five men the Ossipee landed them in Portland.

Upon returning from Sandy Hook the Seneca reported sighting a sunken schooner twelve miles east of Ambrose Lightship marked by a gas buoy, but at time it was inadvisable to blow her up.

The Apache is at Annapolis with the schooner Waltham, in tow for Baltimore.

The Tuscarora left Frankfort on Dec. 9 for Harbor Springs. The Pamlico is proceeding to the assistance of schooner Lizzie A. Williams at Pamlico Sound.

Androscoogin left Shelbourne for fishing banks, returning on Dec. 9.

The Apache arrived in Baltimore Dec. 8 for coal and supplies.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

Note.—There are no changes in the winter cruising stations of Coast Guard cutters since we published the list last week.



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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler received at the Friday hop. Col. and Mrs. Holt entertained a large party at dinner at the club. Major and Mrs. Bell gave a dinner for fifteen before the hop. Mr. and Mrs. Reburn and Miss Anne Wilson are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harrington, who on Friday had dinner for them and for Capt. and Mrs. Goethals, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy and Captain Lindsey.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, of New York and Tuxedo, were week-end guests of Captain Alexander, who on Friday with Lieutenant Pullen entertained at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff, Mrs. Walker and Lieutenant Morrissey. Capt. and Mrs. Ennis gave a dinner Friday for their guests, the Misses Greeley, and for twenty others. Col. and Mrs. Harbord arrived Tuesday, to be guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for overnight; on Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Wilcox entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Harbord, Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Rethers, Mrs. Ladd, Lieutenant Richardson.

Mrs. Conrad gave a card party of three tables on Wednesday afternoon for her mother, Mrs. McGuffey, and her aunts, Mrs. Bogardus and Mrs. Stambough; prizes were won by Mesdames Lockwood, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Oldfield; at tea Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Vauthier poured and Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. Hobbs and Miss Rathbone assisted. Lieut. and Mrs. Dixon gave a dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Dixon's sister, Miss Chapman, and for Miss Shields, Miss Richardson, Lieutenants Lockwood, Keeley and Sandford. Mrs. Coleman entertained at bridge for twelve on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Ladd, guest of her daughter, Mrs. MacMillan; prizes were won by Mesdames Ladd, McAlister and Marchant, and Mrs. Householder served ices and Mrs. Patten poured tea.

Capt. and Mrs. Rethers had luncheon Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Harbord, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox. Mrs. Nichols had a small bridge party Wednesday; prizes were won by Mrs. Dunwoody and Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Murray poured. Mrs. Grant, widow of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, recently spent a day here with Col. and Mrs. Gordon. Mrs. George W. Goethals was the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. George R. Goethals, over Sunday.

Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood's guests at dinner on Thanksgiving were Lieut. and Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Zell, Miss Perrin, Lieutenant Lockwood. Mrs. Reilly entertained at bridge on Thursday; prizes were won by Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Polk. Mrs. Baldwin, of Syracuse, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Malven. Mrs. Catts on Wednesday gave a tea for thirty-five girls and cadets and for her guest, Miss Ferguson; tea was poured by Mrs. Wildrick.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox on Sunday gave a despedida tea for Miss Mary Webb, their cousin, who left Monday for her home in Washington. Lieutenant Kallach entertained the French class on Wednesday evening, its last meeting. Miss Katharine Jones was a recent guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes. Lieut. and Mrs. Catts had supper Sunday for Miss Ferguson, Lieutenants North and Morrissey. Capt. and Mrs. Herron were recent guests of Col. and Mrs. Gordon.

Major and Mrs. Bell had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood and Col. and Mrs. Shaw gave the largest party of the week, a ten-dance on Saturday at Cullum Hall; the lower hop room was very attractively arranged and the balcony was trimmed with flags and palms and tea was served there by Mesdames Townsley, Fieberger, Gordon, Kreger, assisted by Mesdames Rethers, Simonds, Coburn and Dawson. Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Householder served punch.

The Misses Marian and Helen Townsley on Monday gave a ten-dance for the Misses Greeley and Miss Dorothy Aleshire and a number of girls and cadets. Capt. and Mrs. Goethals had supper Sunday for Mrs. Goethals, Miss Webb, Miss Aleshire, Miss Fieberger, Captain Sultan, Lieutenants U.S. and Dick, Miss Elsie Stuart, who is attending St. Mary's School at Peekskill, spent the week-end at home, bringing with her Miss Alice Dickey, of Baltimore. Miss Fieberger entertained for the Misses Greeley with a supper party after the roller-skating on Monday evening.

The reading club met Thursday with Mrs. Hughes, who read her paper on "Simon Bolivar." Mrs. Bell was hostess of the Tuesday club at its last meeting, when the tournament was completed, Mrs. Malven winning first and Mrs. Miner second; Mrs. Wilcox is a new member of the Tuesday club. The South End club met with Mrs. Robinson; Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham entertained the Wednesday evening club; the Thursday evening club met with Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan; Mrs. Cunningham was hostess of the Friday morning club and Mrs. Robinson of the Friday afternoon club; this week it meets with Mrs. Ennis; the girls' club met with Miss Fieberger. A lecture on the European war by Mr. Eric Fisher Wood greatly interested a large audience at Cullum Hall Saturday evening.

Roller skating on Monday and Thursday evenings will now continue throughout the winter and the basketball games on Saturday afternoons attract a good-sized crowd.

Recent visitors at the post were Gen. John W. Butt, retired, Major P. C. Harris, and Lieut. Cresswell Garlington, C.E. Capt. and Mrs. Glade were guests of Col. and Mrs. Gordon on Thursday; they have just returned from a trip to the San Francisco exposition and sailed on Saturday for station in the Canal Zone.

first half ended with the score 11 to 10, in St. John's favor. The Army line-up: Cusack, right forward; Kilburn, left forward; Gerhardt, center; Bayler, right guard; Cole, left guard. Substitutions:—Tate for Bayler.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 9, 1915.

Mrs. Brereton, wife of Lieut. W. D. Brereton, U.S.N., who is a patient at the Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, is reported as much improved in health. The Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, a Baptist divine of Philadelphia, preached at the Naval Academy chapel on Sunday and in the evening addressed the Christian Association of Midshipmen. Mrs. Middleton Semmes Guest, wife of Surgeon Guest, U.S.N., was hostess Dec. 2 at a beautifully appointed luncheon at her residence at Wardour, near Annapolis. The guest of honor was Mrs. E. W. Eberle; other guests were Mesdames Louis M. Nulton, Thomas R. Kurtz, George W. Laws, Carryll Bryan, John F. Hines, John R. Martin, Carroll S. Alden, Field, II. H. Christy and John Downes. The color scheme was green and the floral decorations were elaborate and beautiful. Mrs. Louis M. Nulton held her usual Saturday reception, assisted by Mrs. Raymond Stone, and her sister, Miss Suydam, Mrs. Samuel A. Clement and Mrs. Charles L. Leiper.

Mrs. Upshur, wife of Capt. W. P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., is here with her sister, Miss Elizabeth Munford. Captain Upshur is on duty in Haytian waters. Mrs. Robert Dashiell, of Annapolis, is visiting her daughter, wife of Lieut. Julian Thatcher, U.S.A., at Boston. Mrs. W. T. Sampson, widow of Rear Admiral Sampson, U.S.N., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cluverius, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Cluverius, U.S.N.

The midshipmen's hop on Saturday was not as largely attended as usual, but it was not diminished in attractiveness. Mrs. John W. Greenslade, wife of Lieutenant Commander Greenslade, U.S.N., assisted by Mdsn. R. C. Bourne, First Class, received. Mrs. Middleton S. Guest assisted Mrs. Carryll Bryan at her Sunday afternoon reception at Wardour, near Annapolis. Miss Campbell, sister of Capt. Chandler Campbell, U.S.M.C., is the guest of Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Hillary Williams, U.S.N. Miss Mary Elizabeth Cromwell, whose engagement to Mdsn. Noble T. Lawrence was recently announced, is visiting friends here. Lieut. Oscar C. Badger, U.S.N., was here on Saturday for the midshipmen's hop. Miss Pitcher, daughter of Lieut. Col. John Pitcher, U.S.A., of South River, near Annapolis, has returned to Cathedral School after a visit to her parents. Miss Mary Garland, of Washington, is the guest of Commo. and Mrs. J. E. Craven, U.S.N. Miss Evaline Gleaves is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Hines, U.S.N. Miss Annie Fore Hines, of Kentucky, niece of Comdr. and Mrs. Hines, will spend the winter with them.

Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, head coach of the Naval Academy football team during the season just completed, is considering the request of the executive committee of the Navy Athletic Association that he take charge for another year. Though the season was not very successful, it is generally felt in Navy circles that Lieutenant Ingram did all that could be expected, and that the instruction given the squad this year has laid the foundation for a strong and winning team next season.

The annual meeting of the Navy League was held on Monday at the quarters of the Superintendent. Plans for the winter were discussed, and it was resolved to hold the usual skating rink bi-weekly functions to aid the finances of the league. They take place in the Naval Academy armory.

Congress will be asked to appropriate \$493,867.92 for the use of the Naval Academy for the next fiscal year. The bandmen have a new petition made in their behalf. The estimates ask for \$8 per month for each handman as commutation for rent of quarters. This is an innovation.

The Regiment of Midshipmen have great expectations for Christmas leave, hoping for an exceptionally liberal holiday, for the reason that the regiment behaved so finely in New York during the football period, that hazing has been abolished, and that "it has been promised them." How far this assurance went is problematical. The First Class has had, for several years, exceptional privileges at Christmas, inaugurated during the administration of Capt. John H. Gibbons (1911-1914); four days' holiday.

From a small beginning thirty or forty years ago the custom among the midshipmen of celebrating Christmas developed into a unique jollification. Before dawn of the day the midshipmen were up and celebrating with processions in costume, mock bands, mock orders and mock presents. On that day alone of all the year tables were turned in the usages of the midshipmen. Plebes outrated all the other classes, and could and did give upper classmen orders as "superior officers." The rule left no stone behind. All took it in good part. The departure of the First Classmen militated against the importance of the function, however, and if the midshipmen all get leave, the Christmas celebrations, enjoyed both by midshipmen and civilians who attended them, will be another custom of the Academy to sink into "innocuous desuetude." If the Fourth Classmen are left out of the provision to leave Annapolis on Christmas, they may save the day and practice by a hullabaloo all their own.

The following is the basketball schedule for the Navy quint: Dec. 18, Loyola College; 22, George Washington College; 30, U. of Pennsylvania; Jan. 8, 1916, New York University; 15, Catholic University; 19, St. John's College, Annapolis; 22, Georgetown; 29, Brooklyn Polytechnic; Feb. 5, St. John's College, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; 12, Lehigh; 19, Swarthmore; 21, Washington and Lee; 23, U. of Virginia.

The strong man among the midshipmen is Mdsn. Eugene R. Smith, Fourth Class, who won a place as guard on the Academy eleven. Smith made, in his test of strength, 8235. "Big" Brown scored 9010, but this was after three years of training. Midshipman Smith is twenty years old, five feet eleven and three-quarters inches, and weighs 199 pounds.

It is understood that Walter Stevenson Brodie, the old center-fielder of the Baltimore Orioles when they won the pennant, will coach the Navy team in baseball for the coming season. Lieut. C. C. Gill, U.S.N., is head coach of the team, after the custom to have an officer in charge.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Dec. 1, 1915.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews gave an informal tea to their friends in the garrison on Friday at the club house.

Thanksgiving Day was observed in the garrison by family reunions, the coincidence on Friday's formal dance and the Army-Navy football game making the latter half of the week quite gay. Among those who spent part of the week on the post were Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan, of West Point, as guests of Col. and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn; Miss Elizabeth Glenn was at home on vacation for Thanksgiving Day; Mr. Leonard Wood had a party of four classmates from Cornell University as his guests; Capt. Charles Fisher had as guest his brother, Mr. S. P. Fisher, of Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Booker, of Seattle, Wash., is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. F. H. Lawton, Major and Mrs. Lawton gave a dinner of ten covers for the hop on Nov. 26. Col. E. E. Dravo and Lieut. Charles Dravo are guests of Capt. Leo A. Dewey. Lieut. Hubert R. Harmon, en route from Fort Monroe to Boston Harbor, is spending a week's leave with Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith.

Miss Gladys Tupper, of Charleston, S.C., is visiting her uncle, Col. John B. Bellinger. A number of cadets from the Military Academy came to Governors Island Saturday after the same as dinner guests of Cadets John Bellinger and Percy Black. Mrs. Black and Mrs. Bellinger arranged a delightful informal dance for them and the young ladies of the post in the evening at Corbin Hall.

Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, of Baltimore, spent a week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Gordon Johnston. Brig. Gen. George Andrews, Miss Andrews and Miss Catherine Andrews, who have spent the summer and autumn on Governors Island in quarters at Fort Jay, left for New York Thursday and have taken apartments for the winter at the Holly, Washington

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square, West. Chaplain and Mrs. Smith entertained them at dinner on Wednesday.

The formal dance on the evening of Nov. 26 was largely attended. Mesdames Glenn, Fisher and Baker received. The dance was preceded by the vitagraph, "Battle Cry of Peace," given through the courtesy of the company. Supper was served at midnight and dancing continued till two a.m. The hop committee has arranged for a series of twenty-eight formal and informal hops, band concerts and tea-dances during the season Nov. 26 to June 23. A fancy dress hop is announced for Dec. 31 and a leap year hop for Feb. 29.

The Governors Island Juniors, composed of officers' sons and boys of the chapel choir, won a recent game of football against the Poly Prep, Juniors, 19 to 0. Three touchdowns were made by Capt. Wyman Hanson. The manager of the team is Charles Saltzman; the assistant captain, Wallace Crawford. The Governors Island Athletic Club football team defeated the St. John's team after a grueling struggle on Nov. 28, 6 to 3. The teams were evenly matched and it was not until the third period that a goal was made, this being from the forty-five yard line on a forward pass to Charles Davey, the right half-back of the home team. St. John's only goal was a drop kick of twenty-five yards.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Dec. 9, 1915.

Miss Margaret Normoyle, of Fort Ontario, was a guest of Miss Edwina Glenn this week. A stated meeting of the Governors Island Club was held at the club house on Tuesday evening, Dec. 7. The report of the secretary and treasurer showed an excellent condition of the club and the report of the executive committee that a number of improvements had been effected during the year in the club house, the most noteworthy being the new floor for the hop room and the enclosed verandas for use in winter. An expression of appreciation of the work of the club officers was adopted and the officers of the present year were re-elected, viz: President, Col. John B. Bellinger; first vice president, Col. Edwin F. Glenn; second vice president, Col. William M. Black; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton; assistant secretary and treasurer, Capt. Halstead Dorey. The club decided to have a reception in January or February in honor of Col. Daniel Appleton and the officers and ladies of the 7th Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., the date to be announced later.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 7, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank entertained at dinner Wednesday for Miss Catherine Jones, Captain Richardson and Lieutenant Shurtleff. The dancing class met in the gymnasium on Wednesday night and the members went later to the club for ladies' night. Miss Grace Horney, daughter of Colonel Horney, last week was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank. They were entertained at dinner on Thursday by the officers of the Brick House mess.

The foundation has been laid for the new garage, to house the many automobiles of the post, on the ground just north of the gymnasium.

Lieutenant Goodrick, on sick report last week, is on duty again. Lieutenant Frank delivered a lecture on Friday before the Red Bank High School on "Athletics in the Army." Mrs. Charles Fisher and Miss Fleming, of Governors Island, were visitors to the post on Saturday.

Those who went from here to the tea-dance given at Fort Hamilton on Saturday for the benefit of the Army Relief Society were Mrs. Malcolm Young, Miss Young, Mrs. J. E. Yates, Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Henderson and Lieutenant Goodrick. Colonel Skerrett returned from Madison Barracks on Monday.

Mrs. McKay came down from New York Tuesday to be present at the christening of her grandson, Selby McKay Frank, at the home of his parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frank, on Tuesday. The sponsors were Mrs. Malcolm Young and Lieutenants Harnett and Shurtleff. Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Colonel Skerrett, Major Westervelt, Captain Richardson and Mrs. Hanna. Major Young has been ill in his quarters for the last week, threatened with pneumonia. He is now convalescent and is to-day sitting up for the first time.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1915.

A hop was given Tuesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Hearn. Before the hop Gen. and Mrs. Hodges had dinner in Col. and Mrs. Hearn's honor and for Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor, Mrs. Hall and her guest, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Alma Louise Hodges, Captains Proctor and Gardiner and Lieutenant Mathews; Capt. and Mrs. MacMillan had a hop dinner for Major and Mrs. Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Captain Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn and Mrs. Wagermann, of Flushing; Capt. and Mrs. Cooper had as their guests Mrs. James K. Parsons, of Fort Ontario, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Parsons, of Great Neck; Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, of Fort Hamilton. Among those who motored to the hop were Mr. and Mrs. Haas, of Douglas Manor, Douglass, and from Great Neck Mr. and Mrs. McKnight and Mr. and Mrs. Tobin.

Mrs. Pearce, with her two daughters, Mary Inman and Jennie Gray, returned Tuesday from Atlanta, Ga., where she spent a number of weeks with her parents.

At the ball given by the local camp of the United Spanish War Veterans in the post gymnasium Wednesday evening the grand march was led by Major and Mrs. Pearce, followed by Sergt. Major and Mrs. Holmes and Lieutenant Osmun.

Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor were Thanksgiving guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Brownlee. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Lane were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, who had dinner Thanksgiving for them and for Mrs. McGlashan and Captain Gardiner. Capt. and Mrs. Cooper's guests for Thanksgiving and the week-end were Col. and Mrs. R. J. Gibson and Mr. Banks Gibson, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Julian Gibson, of Philadelphia, Lieut. Richmond T. Gibson, recently relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, and Miss Julia Thomas, of Philadelphia.

Col. and Mrs. Hearn had Thanksgiving dinner as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor, and on Friday a large dinner was

given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Haas, of Douglas Manor, other guests including Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor, from here, and a number of friends from New York. Col. and Mrs. Hearn left Totten on Saturday, going to the Army-Navy game that afternoon and remaining at the Hotel Astor that night before starting on their way West, en route to San Francisco, whence they will sail for the Philippines on the December transport.

The post was deserted as usual on the day of the Army-Navy game, Captain Robinson acting as commanding officer and officer of the day. Among the many guests here for the game were Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, of West Point, who stayed with Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick; Miss Ethel MacMurray, of Washington, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson; Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Mountford, of Fort Howard, and Mrs. W. A. Baird, of Washington, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks.

Col. W. G. Haas, our new commanding officer, has arrived and, with Mrs. Haas, is the house guest of Gen. and Mrs. Hodges. Capt. and Mrs. Brinton arrived from Fort Hancock yesterday and will be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor for a few days. On Sunday Major H. H. Rutherford, M.C., of Columbus Barracks, visited friends here at Fort Totten, where he was recently stationed for over four years. That same day Lieut. J. A. Baird, of Washington, and Miss Louise Hill, of Minneapolis, Minn., were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks. Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun's house guests are the Misses Habel, of Detroit, Mich.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. R. F. McMillan gave a luncheon at the Hotel Astor Nov. 27 for Messrs. and Mesdames Gordon Gordon, John Billings, Malcolm Littlejohn and Robert Ahlers. Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd England, of Little Rock, Ark., on Nov. 28 were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. McMillan.

Col. and Mrs. Haas are now settled in the commanding officer's quarters; Capt. and Mrs. Brinton have taken one of the water front sets; Lieut. and Mrs. Maddux, who motored up from Fort Monroe, arrived Thursday and were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. McMillan; and Lieut. and Mrs. Payne, of the Payne, from Fort Howard, are temporarily quartered in the bachelor building. Lieutenant Payne goes this week to Governors Island with the 167th Company, relieving the 165th Company, on temporary duty at Fort Jay. Lieutenant Maddux succeeds Lieutenant Hicks as Artillery engineer and ordnance officer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell have as their guest for the winter Mrs. Campbell's cousin, Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Campbell had bridge Tuesday for Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Brownlee and Miss Alma Louise Hodges. The previous afternoon Mrs. Brownlee had bridge for Mesdames Robinson and Cooper and Miss Alma Louise Hodges. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun had as guests Messrs. and Mesdames Bourke Cochran, Shane Leslie and Henry C. Ide. Mesdames Haas, Pearce and Campbell joined the Red Cross workers this week.

The first ladies' night of the winter season was held at the club Friday. Dancing was enjoyed and a Welsh rabbit supper was served. That evening Capt. and Mrs. McMillan had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner Thursday for Miss Ethel MacMurray, of Washington, and Captain Gardiner.

Mrs. Hodges was a patroness of the tea-dance at Fort Hamilton Saturday. That afternoon Mrs. Cooper attended a reunion of her Vassar class, at the Women's Faculty Club of Teachers College. Lieut. and Mrs. Lane had supper Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Duval, of Whitestone, and Mrs. Duval and Miss Alice Duval, of Omaha, Neb.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 7, 1915.

Capt. and Mesdames Herron, Harvey and Baer, Lieutenants Taulbee, Meade, Nelson, Pendleton, Frank and Duval have returned from their trip to the Army and Navy game in New York. Mrs. Dickman, wife of the Commanding Officer, is slightly better, although still confined to her bed. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Foster, recently married here, left Sunday for Washington, where Lieutenant Foster will enter the Walter Reed Hospital, to be operated upon for appendicitis.

Capt. W. R. Smedberg has returned from a visit of inspection to the New York state camp at Peekskill, N.Y. Capt. A. Romeyn, judge advocate of the court for the trial of Colonel Hirst, 3d Inf., returned Tuesday from Madison Barracks. Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Powers had dinner Dec. 2 for Capt. and Mrs. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. Barney.

Lieutenant Howard R. Smalley, detailed in the recruiting service at Fort Slocum, leaves for station at once with Mrs. Smalley. Capt. Archie Miller, Q.M.C., has assumed duties as post Q.M. Mrs. Miller and children are visiting in Washington until Captain Miller is settled in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Bartlett. The Bridge Club will hold its first meeting the first Tuesday in January. About three tables will be filled with the regular members.

Mrs. K. G. Eastham gave a luncheon for Mrs. John Barry, Mesdames Barry, sr., Smalley, King and Buchanan. Lieut. and Mrs. Eastham, transferred to 15th Cavalry, leave on the March transport for the Philippines.

The first real snow-storm came Sunday and the enlisted men are enjoying skating. The officers' pond has not yet been flooded. Deer have been very plentiful this season and parties of men from Troop A killed five, Troop B secured two and Troop G 2, and many of the men from other troops secured large numbers of ruffed grouse and rabbits.

Mrs. G. A. Chamberlain, author of "Home" and "Through Stained Glass," American Consul at Lorenzo Marquez, East Africa, is visiting his cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn.

Chaplain Fleming's Sunday night entertainments are proving very popular with the men. He has a song service in the post gymnasium from six to seven, throwing the songs on the screen with the new "movie" machine, and from seven to eight gives a high class "movie" entertainment. The officers' class in equitation, with Captain Harvey as instructor, has started, as well as the various garrison schools. Mr. Kemp, clerk, Q.M.C., has been transferred to the Philadelphia depot and leaves this week.

Lieutenant Tefft, M.C., leaves this week for station at Panama. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Paine are packing for their departure on the February transport.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1915.

Major Sanford H. Wadhams, of New York, was in Buffalo last week and received a most cordial welcome from his hosts of friends in town and those at Fort Porter. Mrs. Metcalfe has made arrangements to join her husband, Major Raymond Metcalfe, at his new station at San Antonio; his mother is her guest at present. Miss Marjorie Metcalfe returns to Fort Porter this evening after a visit to Washington and to New York, where she attended the game yesterday.

Mrs. Mitchell entertained at auction bridge Saturday in honor of Mrs. Samuel Clubb, of St. Louis, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Paulding Sellers, in Buffalo. Mrs. Truman Dodson, of Bethlehem, Pa., arrives to-morrow to be the guest of Miss Mitchell for ten days.

Among recent card parties in the city was an auction afternoon, when Mrs. Frazier, wife of Capt. Laurence Frazier, C.E., was hostess. Mrs. Welsh, whose husband is instructor in the 74th and 75th, N.G.N.Y., invited friends to meet Mrs. Yates. Captain Yates has charge of the marine recruiting office in the city. Capt. and Mrs. Yates are in Virginia for a short visit. Capt. and Mrs. William Welsh attended the football game in New York Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Jackson were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Lucien How for Thanksgiving Day.

The soldiers enjoyed a delicious Thanksgiving dinner of roast turkey and all the good things of the day and season; from breakers of foaming beer toasts were drunk to comrades on the border and those beyond the sea. Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Keyes invited a number of friends to dinner. In the afternoon a game of football drew a large crowd to the post. This detachment is keeping up the reputation of Fort Porter soldiers in the athletic field, having defeated the Nichols Prep School team on their own grounds; also the Buffalo Rangers, the Corinthians and All Buffalo. Their fame spread to Canada and the only defeat this team has met so far was the game played with the Bridgeburg team, the score being 1 to 0. The

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attendance was the largest ever known on the west side of the city.

The greatest event of the N.G.N.Y. of Buffalo was the spectacular sham battle between the Reds and the Blues Thanksgiving Day on the Del Park meadow. Over 50,000 people attended. An aeroplane flitted overhead, an armored motor truck panted and snorted along roads and through thickets, and ambulances dashed at breakneck speed from the firing line with wounded soldiers to the Field Hospital. Two thousand troops were engaged, Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry, Naval Militia and all the units that go to make up an army. The Reds and the Blues fought like mad for the possession of Buffalo. The official's decision was a drawn battle. Capt. William Welsh, U.S.A., was umpire. Colonel Wolf, 79th, and Major Babcock, 65th, were well pleased with the results of the day.

PENSACOLA HARBOR.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 3, 1915.

Col. William C. Davis and family, from Fort Rosecrans, arrived Nov. 11 and have moved into the quarters recently vacated by Colonel Ridgway. Miss Schmidt and Miss Rowell, of Fort Logan, Colo., are here to spend the Christmas holidays as house guests of Miss Wyke. On Nov. 22 Miss Wyke and her guest were entertained aboard the North Carolina by Lieutenant Young, Mrs. Armstrong, chaperoning.

The children of the garrison on Nov. 23 helped Joe Magruder celebrate his second anniversary. Later the "grown-ups" joined in for an informal reception. Capt. and Mrs. Golderman had dinner Nov. 23 in honor of Col. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong and Mr. Hoskins. Mr. and Mrs. Keyser, of Pensacola, had dinner Nov. 24 for Col. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, Lieutenants Corey and Evans and Mr. McMillan. Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong had dinner Nov. 25 for Col. and Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis. Mrs. Boyd entertained at supper preceding the hop last week for the young people of the post.

Mr. Joseph Hall, of Savannah, has been spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. Bruce Magruder, who entertained at a dinner in his honor, and for Col. and Mrs. Davis, Capt.

and Mrs. Wyke, Miss Davis and Lieutenant Simpson, of the Navy. Major and Mrs. Morse had dinner Nov. 29 in honor of their fifth anniversary. Col. and Mrs. Davis were among the guests. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Golderman, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirk, Lieut. and Mrs. Bender and Lieut.

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and Mrs. Horton celebrated Thanksgiving dinner with Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Jack Jonett arrived Dec. 12 from West Point and were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis; Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock entertained them at dinner. Lieutenant Jonett has been coaching the West Point team and will take station at Fort Pickens, Lieut. and Mrs. Bender and Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd are packing and will leave shortly for the school year at Monroe.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, of the Navy, entertained at a delightful tea on Nov. 29 in honor of Mrs. Cunningham's mother, Mrs. Jeffers. Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock of Fort Pickens, entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Davis Nov. 30. Capt. and Mrs. Corput, of Fort Pickens, had dinner Dec. 1 for Col. and Mrs. Davis, Major and Mrs. Morse. Col. and Mrs. Davis had dinner Dec. 2 for Capt. and Mrs. Golderman, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Captain McBride, Lieutenant Hoskins, Mrs. Boyd and Miss Davis.

The companies at Fort Barrancas on Nov. 30 completed their field exercises, which included many long hikes, night bivouacs and a tryst of the new Infantry field equipment.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bellinger gave a tea last week in honor of Mrs. Reed, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Fisher also entertained at a tea in honor of her daughter, Mrs. McDonald. Lieutenant Hoskins has recently returned from leave spent in Birmingham, Ala.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BEST.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 7, 1915, to Lieut. Charles L. Best, U.S.N., and Mrs. Best a daughter.

BOWMAN.—Born on Dec. 8, 1915, at Peck's Point Farm, near Easton, Md., a daughter, Martha Lee, to Lieut. M. C. Bowman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bowman.

CUMMINS.—Born at Clemson College, S.C., Dec. 4, 1915, to the wife of 1st Lieut. J. M. Cummins, 18th U.S. Inf., a daughter, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis, U.S.A.

DUSENBURY.—Born at Oglethorpe Sanitarium, Savannah, Ga., Dec. 5, 1915, James Saye Dusenbury, jr., son of Lieut. and Mrs. Dusenbury, Coast Art., U.S.A.

FRANKLIN.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 26, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. E. L. Franklin, 13th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

HAGOOD.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Hagood, jr., U.S.A., a son, Rufus Hanson Hagood, 3d.

HUNSAKER.—Born to Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. C. Hunsaker, U.S.N., on Dec. 5, 1915, twin sons, Jerome Clarke Hunsaker, jr., and James Peter Hunsaker.

JACOBS.—Born at Danville, Pa., Nov. 30, 1915, a son, Randall Jacobs, jr., to the wife of Lieut. Randall Jacobs, U.S.N.

LANPHER.—Born at Ancon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, Nov. 27, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Thomas G. Lanpher, 5th U.S. Inf., a son.

LUTZ.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 2, 1915, to the wife of Chaplain Simon M. Lutz, 13th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

MANCHESTER.—Born at Honolulu, H.I., Dec. 6, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Paul R. Manchester, 2d U.S. Inf., a son.

MCCLURE.—Born at Charleston, S.C., Nov. 26, 1915, to Lieut. Harry A. McClure, U.S.N., and Mrs. McClure a son.

MILLER.—Born in Tientsin, China, Nov. 30, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Miller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Beckman, great-granddaughter of Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Rawles, retired.

NIX.—Born at Springfield Armory, Mass., Nov. 21, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Nix, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, Marion Louise.

RAINFORD.—Born at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 27, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Rainford a daughter.

SPALDING.—Born at Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 18, 1915, to Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. R. D. Spalding, U.S.N., a son, Ralph David Spalding, jr.

SWEET.—Born at Regan Barracks, Albany, P.I., Sept. 27, 1915, a son, Francis Seffel, to Mrs. Sweet, wife of Batn. Sergt. Major Francis H. Sweet, 22d U.S. Inf.

VAN WORMER.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 28, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 22d U.S. Inf., twin daughters.

WOOD.—Born at Kittery, Me., Dec. 4, 1915, to the wife of P.A. Paymr. George S. Wood, U.S.N., a son.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—HYDE.—At Hydeville, Vt., Dec. 4, 1915, Lieut. Clair Warren Baird, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Miss Pauline Hyde.

BARNATO—FALK.—At the Ritz-Carlton, London, England, Dec. 7, 1915, Dorothy Maitland, eldest daughter of Herbert Valentine and Florence Maude Falk, of White Plains, N.Y., to Mr. Woolf J. Barnato, Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery.

BENDEL—HOHN.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 2, 1915, Lieut. C. Stockman Bendel, 12th U.S. Inf., and Miss Hazel Hohn.

BENNETT—CONNAL.—At Cebu, Cebu, P.I., Oct. 7, 1915, Lieut. Lloyd Baxter Bennett, P.S., and Elizabeth Agnes Connal.

COLLINS—STEWART.—At El Paso, Texas, Dec. 1, 1915, Lieut. James L. Collins, 11th U.S. Cav., and Miss Virginia Stewart.

CORSE—DIELMAN.—At New York city, Dec. 9, 1915, Miss Lilla Elizabeth Dielman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Dielman, and Mr. Murray Pichot Corse, son of the late Brig. Gen. John Murray Corse, U.S.A. The bride's mother is a daughter of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Benham, U.S.A., and a sister of the late Major Henry H. Benham, U.S.A.

DREISONSTOK—HARDEN.—At Norfolk, Va., Nov. 25, 1915, Ensign Joseph Y. Dreisonstok, U.S.N., and Miss Estelle Magdalene Harden.

GARRARD—LAWTON.—At Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 10, 1915, Mr. William Garrard, jr., and Miss Margaret Lawton, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edward P. Lawton, U.S.A., retired.

HUNT—BROOKS.—At El Paso, Texas, Nov. 29, 1915, Lieut. Charles Victor Hunt and Mrs. Ruth Thurber Brooks.

RUTHERFORD—WETTLAUER.—At New York city, Dec. 7, 1915, Capt. Harry K. Rutherford, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Dora B. Wettlaufer.

SARRATT—WATKINS.—At Manila, P.I., Aug. 30, 1915, Lieut. James Anthony Sarratt, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Constance Kathryn Watkins.

WOODMAN—CRAMER.—At Mayworth, N.C., Nov. —, 1915, Mr. Paul Woodman and Miss Katharine Stuart Cramer, sister of Lieut. Stuart Warren Cramer, jr., 8th U.S. Cav.

DIED.

BELL.—Died at Trenton, N.J., Dec. 2, 1915, Mrs. Mary Agnes Bell, widow of Lieut. James Edward Bell, 1st U.S.

Cav., daughter of Gen. Lewis Perrine, late Q.M.G. of New Jersey, and sister of Capt. Henry P. Perrine, U.S.A., retired.

BISSELL.—Died at Detroit, Mich., William Sidney Bissell, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bissell and brother of the wife of Major William J. Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

DUNN.—Died at Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 7, 1915, Mrs. Margaret A. Dunn, aged ninety-four years, mother of Mrs. Walter Howe, widow of Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A.; grandmother of Lieut. Comdr. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N.

FOOTE.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1915, Mr. James C. Foote, father of Col. John H. Foote, 14th Inf., N.G.N.Y.

FORCE.—Died at Hampton Roads, Va., Dec. 8, 1915, Lieut. (J.G.) Sargent Force, U.S.N.

KEAN.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 9, 1915, Louise Harbut Young, wife of Col. Jefferson Randolph Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., daughter of Louise Harbut and the late Mason Young. Notice of funeral hereafter. Washington, D.C., and Jacksonville, Fla., papers please copy.

LEONARD.—Died Dec. 1, 1915, Mary H., daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard, 22d Inf., U.S.A., at Douglas, Ariz., aged four years and eight months.

LEWIS.—Died at Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1915, Harriet T. Lewis, widow of B. H. Lewis, of Portland, Me., and sister of Brig. Gen. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., retired.

LUDLOW.—Died at New York city, Dec. 9, 1915, Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., retired.

NEIDE.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1915, Brevet Brig. Gen. Horace Neide, captain, U.S.A., retired.

POOLE.—Died at Albany, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1915, Mr. Edward A. Poole, father of Mrs. Hartmann, wife of Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, 3d U.S. Inf.

SEARS.—Died at Rome, Italy, Dec. 9, 1915, Commo. James H. Sears, U.S.N., retired.

WARD.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1915, Chief Carpenter Peter Thomas Ward, U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

12TH N.Y.—COL. C. S. WADSWORTH.

Adj. Gen. Louis W. Statesbury, N.G.N.Y., who reviewed the 12th N.Y. in its army on the night of Dec. 9, under Col. C. S. Wadsworth, not only praised the regiment for its showing, and said it impressed him as an earnest, well set up and physically fit body, with a promising future ahead of it, but also gave some excellent advice, which can be taken advantage of by officers throughout the Guard. He explained that having been the captain of a company for quite a number of years, he fully realized the necessity and difficulty in the matter of keeping correct property accounts. He desired it understood that his office was at Albany, to help officers in every consistent and legal way to straighten out and keep accurate property accounts. At the same time the General pointed out that it was incumbent on officers when the A.G.O. called for necessary information regarding property to promptly give it, as by so doing it would prove an advantage to themselves as well as the A.G.O. General Statesbury urged the greatest care in keeping the accounts, which, he said, was one of the most important requisites of the service.

General Statesbury also praised the self-sacrifices of the officers and men of the Guard, which he said was not nearly appreciated as it should be, and great work, he said, has been accomplished. He went on to say that officers should not feel downhearted at criticisms, but endeavor to improve on them.

Colonel Wadsworth thanked the A.G. for his remarks and said his officers would act on the advice. Cheers were given for the state and for the 12th.

The regiment for the review was under command of Colonel Wadsworth, the battalion commanders being Major R. L. Foster, Major W. E. Downs and Capt. H. S. Hildreth. The parade was taken by Major Foster, during which his place as battalion commander was taken by Capt. George E. Roosevelt. In both ceremonies the command made a highly creditable showing. In the passage during the review, however, a number of men in the third and fourth companies of the first battalion were out of step.

Following the review there was quite an interesting innovation. Sergeant Jaffe, U.S.A., the sergeant-instructor, putting a detachment of sixteen recruits through a drill that was really an excellent piece of work, despite the fact that two or three men caused considerable amusement on two occasions by moving in the wrong direction. Another innovation was an enjoyable dance arranged for the special guests in the board of officers' room, and none tripped the light fantastic more heartily than General Statesbury.

Of course, the General's honorary staff was the very embodiment of grace, military precision and good looks. This was its composition: Lieut. Col. E. V. Howard, A.A.G.; Lieut. Col. H. A. Bostwick, Q.M.C.; Major F. L. V. Hoppin, A.G.; Major Charles E. Warren, Reserve List and Veteran Corps of Artillery; Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Josephthal, Naval Militia; Capt. T. R. Strong, Reserve List, H. E. Greene, 2d Inf., H. C. Woodward, 22d Engrs., A. W. Perry, 1st F.A., H. E. Crall, 7th Inf., J. W. Goff, 71st Inf., and M. S. Crosby, 10th Inf.

Other special guests included Col. T. W. Huston and Col. O. B. Bridgman, retired; Majors Monson Morris and W. S. Beckman, Capt. H. Pell, and Lieuts. E. S. Coy, B. G. Wager and F. D. Conklin, all N.G.N.Y.

WINTER BARRACKS FOR N.G.N.Y.

Improvements on the rifle range of the New York National Guard, at Peekskill, incident to practical winter tactical instruction, planned by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, are now approaching completion. On Feb. 11, 12 and 13 the school of the line, the school company and the student officers of the school of the line will be on duty at the reservation to engage in tactical problems and combat exercises.

By utilizing the services of the employees on the rifle range there has been constructed at the small cost of \$2,500 in the pine grove on the bluff overlooking Annsville Creek a one-company cabin for the use of any detachment or company desiring to spend a week-end on the reservation and to engage in field firing during the fall or winter months. This cabin is constructed so far as the interior is concerned, along the lines of a modern barracks. It will be provided with a hot air furnace and with two large open fireplaces, with a dormitory and long dining room.

The barracks will accommodate about eighty men. The exterior will have a cabin effect to conform to the heavy pine timber which constitutes its setting. It is designed primarily as a winter quarters. The only expense to the command or detachment using the cabin will be the cost of railroad transportation to and from Peekskill and the cost of subsistence while there.

The wood cut down in clearing newly acquired land on the reservation has been corded and will be available for fires for organizations camping on the reservation or occupying the barracks on week-ends during the winter months.

The construction of the barracks will save valuable time and labor to organizations going to the range voluntarily for week-end instruction, as they will have no tentage to transport and erect, and they will have more time on the range for tactical exercises, besides comfortable quarters.

As an aid to recruiting the 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., will hold a big stag entertainment in the armory in Brooklyn on Saturday night, Dec. 18.

A review of the 13th N.Y., Col. N. B. Thurston, will be held in the armory on Wednesday night, Dec. 29. The reviewing officer will be announced later.

The estimates of the New York Armory Commission submitted for the next fiscal year to Governor Whitman on Dec. 7 called for a total of \$903,089, as against \$901,555 granted for the present fiscal year. Of this sum \$659,241 represents levies made upon counties outside New York city for armory maintenance, so that only \$243,848 was asked out of State funds. Governor Whitman approved all the items save three requests for armory construction amounting to \$115,000, which were cut out by the conference. They included \$45,000 for the armory for Company G, 10th Inf., at Yonkers, and \$40,000 for a Naval Militia boathouse in Buffalo. At Yonkers \$55,000 is already available for construction purposes and the balance

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will not be needed next year, while in Buffalo there is no immediate prospect of the boathouse being built. An additional \$60,000 requested for an armory for Troop H, 1st Cav., in Rochester was cut to \$30,000, leaving \$70,000 available for immediate construction.

At the interesting athletic games of the 7th N.Y. in the armory on Dec. 4, Co. F, Capt. W. S. Covell, won the Bronze Lion with 38 points for all events and the Military Trophy with 16 points. Co. A was second for the Bronze Lion with 24 points, and the Machine-gun Company was second in the Military Trophy contest with 9.

Lieut. Edward H. Balevre, first lieutenant of Co. H, 1st Inf., N.G.N.Y., has made application to be placed on the retired list. He is the senior lieutenant of the regiment and the senior first lieutenant of the National Guard of New Jersey and a veteran of the Spanish-American War. Lieutenant Balevre up to last Memorial Day had not missed an assembly of any kind, having a 100 per cent. record for his long period of service. He is also a skilled rifle shot.

Some seventy-five members of the District of Columbia N.G. who have failed to attend drills have appeared before a delinquency court, and other delinquents were also summoned. Many of the delinquents have been fined from \$1 to \$5, and one member was fined \$10 because he tore up the subpoena served upon him by a non-commissioned officer. Testimony produced at his trial was that he also used derogatory remarks toward the organization. When he tore up the subpoena a warrant of attachment was issued, which was served by the United States marshal for the District of Columbia.

The champion pistol shot of the New York National Guard is 1st Sergt. H. A. Darling, of Co. H, 1st Infantry, Binghamton. His record was made at the state range and stands as 59 out of a possible 60 points. According to Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, this is the highest score ever made by a member of the National Guard in annual practice.

Definite steps have been taken to organize the aviation section in the Signal Corps of the New York National Guard, for which \$12,250 was subscribed through the National Aeroplane Fund. Major William S. Hallahan, Chief Signal Officer, announces that Mr. Raynal C. Bolling has been nominated for the grade of first lieutenant, Signal Corps, and will be placed in command of the new company when it is mustered into the Service. In addition to Mr. Bolling, there are in training at the school three other members, all of whom will no doubt be commissioned officers in the new company. Mr. Wilbur D. Andrews has already secured a pilot's license. The men will learn to fly with the Gallaudet machines, then next spring will visit the representative aeroplane concerns and eventually select the machine to purchase. Raynal C. Bolling, who has been appointed first lieutenant, is in command of the Aviation Detachment, which already includes the following gentlemen, all of whom are learning to fly at Garden City: J. E. Miller, George Von Utassy Fairman Dick, Joseph H. Stevenson, Benjamin Moore, Frederick H. Cruger, Charles Reid, Lorbert Corlin, W. D. Andrews and Meredith Blagden. The members of the Aviation Detachment met at the Aero Club of America, 297 Madison avenue, New York city, every Friday, where authorities give them talks on different phases of aeronautics, such as the evolution of design of aeroplanes and motors, difference in types of aeroplanes, art of piloting an aeroplane, etc. Mr. John M. Satterfield, president of the Aero Club of National Guard and Naval Militia, stationed at Buffalo, are anxious to get aeroplanes and the Aero Club of America has assured him that the club will assist in every way possible to meet this need. The club has offered to add ten per cent. to all sums raised for this purpose, an offer which has now been extended to a dozen states—and is open to all states until Feb. 1, 1916.

Gen. John G. Eddy and staff, 2d Brigade, N.Y., visited the 1st Brigade headquarters in Manhattan on the night of Dec. 6, and as the guests of Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade, were enjoyably entertained at dinner at the Union Club.

The football game between teams from Battery A, 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, Mass. V.M., and the 1st Corps of Cadets, Mass. V.M., at Boston, Nov. 25, was won by Battery A. It scored 19, against 0 by the cadets. More than 30,000

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persons, the second largest in the history of the annual contest between the two crack Militia organizations, swarmed the Stadium stands to witness the battle.

The Fusilier Veteran Association, Major Myrick, of Boston, Mass., held their annual ball on Dec. 9 at Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston. The event was one of the most brilliant successes of the organization since it was organized in 1787.

Major W. R. Wright, of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., announces that a meeting for the purpose of organizing the Depot Troop, Squadron A, is ordered to be held at the armory on Monday evening, Dec. 20, 1915, at 8:30 p.m. At this time physical examinations will be made, and a list of the accepted candidates for enlistment prepared. On receipt and approval of this list by the Governor an officer will be detailed to muster in the troop, and the required uniforms will be issued. As 148 men have signified their intentions of joining this troop, and as the maximum number now authorized is three officers and 100 enlisted men, precedence in enlistment (subject to physical qualifications) will be given to the men attending this meeting and in the order of their original applications. Capt. Latham G. Reed has been nominated for the commander of the troop and is authorized to nominate the other officers and the non-commissioned officers. A room in the armory has been prepared for the use of the Depot Troop and the uniforms required are on hand for issue as soon as the troop shall be mustered in.

Upon his own request Major J. Frank Ryley, Supernumerary List, Md. N.G., transferred to the Retired List, Nov. 30, 1915. "In the retirement of Major Ryley," says Adjutant General Macklin, "the Maryland National Guard sustains the loss of a faithful and efficient officer." John M. Weir, jr., of Baltimore City, Md., is appointed on probation second lieutenant, Inf.

Major George G. Cochran, Reserve List, N.G.N.Y., formerly of the 13th Regiment, is drilling the business men's military organization of Brooklyn in the armory of the 14th Infantry. He has met with considerable success and next summer hopes to have the command camp at Fort Hamilton.

Company A, 47th N.Y., Capt. W. S. Tuley, will hold a military event at the armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 8 next, jointly with Gen. Nelson A. Miles Post No. 2, Army and Navy Veterans. The exercise will consist of competitive drills by young Americans, and musical competitions by some of the best known drum corps in the city.

MAINE.

The first of the winter's sessions of the Coast Artillery War Game for the Maine National Guard was held at the Portland Armory, Nov. 18. The program calls for the assembling of the officers for this purpose once each month, under the instruction of Capt. E. W. Niles, U.S.A. During the winter Captain Niles will conduct a consecutive campaign against the Coast Defenses of Portland. The situation as outlined by him contemplates the rout of our Blue fleet in a sea fight off Cape Cod and the subsequent establishment of a naval base by the enemy fleet in the vicinity of Small Point. Thursday evening's phase consisted of an early morning reconnaissance by several hostile divisions to develop the location of our coast defense batteries and observing stations. The main reconnaissance was conducted by a division of two old line battleships and a division of destroyers at a shorter range, supported by a division of four superdreadnoughts lying just outside the zone of fire. Heavy mortar fire was brought to bear upon the two battleships, one of which was declared destroyed. The position of the heavy rifle batteries was not disclosed, but the destroyer division dashing past the forts at a 25-knot clip at comparatively short range was able to detect some groups of observing stations, directing the fire of the attacking fleet upon them with some consequent damage to stations and power plants. At the conclusion of the phase the destroyers formed a dense smoke screen, covering the withdrawal of the remaining battleships.

During the winter it is the intention to have monthly visits to each company of the 2d Infantry by either the majors of the battalions, Lieutenant Farnum or Sergeant Bolding. The object of these visits will be to increase the interest in the work, consequently it is desired that the program for these drill nights should be the same as on ordinary drill nights.

Plans are being made for a demonstration at the Portland Armory, Jan. 21, celebrating the installation of the complete Coast Artillery armament presented by the War Department. The equipment includes a full-sized 10-inch disappearing rifle and carriage, observing stations, plotting rooms, power plants, casemates, magazines, searchlight and radio station, all exact counterparts of the apparatus in our most modern coast defenses. Invitations will be issued to the Governor of Maine and his staff, the mayor and city officials of Portland, the officers of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and many other prominent citizens of Portland and the state.

A class in military training is being organized by the younger business men of Portland. At least forty men have already signified their interest. A temporary organization has been effected, with Mr. Harold B. Eastman, of the firm of Eastman Brothers and Crafts, as chairman, and Mr. Edward S. Anthoine, attorney-at-law, as secretary. Meetings will be held every Thursday afternoon, commencing at once, for drill and for military talks and discussion. This organization is in no way connected with the National Guard, though it has been permitted to use the Portland Armory for its meetings and drills, and its instruction, for the present at least, will be conducted by National Guard officers.

7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y., has been appointed chairman of a committee by General O'Ryan to see if it would be possible to acquaint the older boys of the high schools of the city of New York with the merits of the National Guard. It was thought that perhaps the best way to start this movement would be to have a delegation of boys witness the drill and practical instruction of a regiment, and the boys also show what they can do on the same occasion. To this end the 7th Regiment will parade for drill and instruction in its armory on Saturday night, Dec. 11, at eight o'clock. Three thousand boys and some distinguished citizens of the city of New York will be present and will occupy all the seats in the armory. It is therefore impossible, Colonel Appleton announces, to send out the usual number of regimental tickets. Serving on the committee with Colonel Appleton are Col. Clarence S. Wadsworth, 12th Inf., N.Y.; Capt. George H. White, U.S.A.; Capt. Samuel K. Thomas, 7th Inf., N.Y.; Capt. Albert T. Rich, U.S.A., and Capt. Joseph P. D. Shiebler, 23d Inf., N.Y.

The Regimental Instruction Board, having considered the value to the younger men of the command in broadening the scope of their military training in the early years of service, has decided to extend an opportunity to qualified privates to take up in specially organized classes such advanced subjects as "Minor Tactics," etc., which work, if successfully pursued, will afford a splendid basis for more advanced study, and, incidentally, increase the available material for competent non-commissioned officers. Privates who have attained the necessary knowledge to pursue such a course will, upon the recommendation of their captains to the president of the board, be admitted to the classes already formed.

Lieut. Charles B. Crane has been detailed in charge of the physical drill of the regiment, vice Capt. S. K. Thomas, relieved at his own request. Capt. Major A. White has been commissioned Q.M. Capt. Walter G. Schuyler, for many years president of the Athletic Association of the regiment, having been retired from active service, Lieut. Charles P. Loeser has been appointed athletic officer in his place. In this connection Colonel Appleton commends highly the following adjuncts of the regiment: The Rifle Club, the Athletic Association, the 7th Regiment Gazette, and they are very valuable assets of the regiment.

Colonel Appleton, in quite a lengthy order, publishes commendatory letters regarding the work of the regiment in the field maneuvers at Fishkill Plains, July 17-24, from Major Gen. John M. O'Ryan, Gen. George R. Dyer, N.G.N.Y., and Col. J. T. Dickman, U.S.A. In these official letters the regiment is given the highest praise for its discipline, intelligent carrying out of orders, etc., stamping it as the model for other commands to follow. General Dyer expresses the opinion that the efficiency of the 7th to-day has reached the highest point in its history.

Capt. George H. White, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the regiment during its field service, in a report says, in part: "The enlisted personnel is made up largely of representative business and professional men. They are of such character



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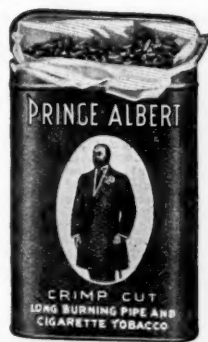
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ter and take such keen personal interest in the military game that we may and should expect to draw from the ranks of this organization a large number of volunteer officers in case of need. Encouraging features: The great zeal and attention to duty displayed by all officers and men. No body of men could be more willing or prompt in the correction of a fault when attention was directed to such fault. A very fine organization with splendid team work."

Colonel Appleton, in referring to the above report, says: "It is most gratifying to be able to transmit to the officers and men of the regiment the commendations of our superiors, especially so in view of the fact that the regiment, as a whole, had not participated in field service in the past three years; over 300 of the enlisted personnel had never attended field duty, and in the period since our prior maneuvers, in 1912, the regiment had lost by retirement and resignations no less than eighteen commissioned officers, some of high rank and exceptional attainments, particularly qualified to conduct the affairs of their various offices; the Headquarters Company, the Supply Company and the Machine-gun Company had been organized to conform with the organization of the Regular Army, and in this connection it will be remembered that the status of the Machine-gun Company in certain respects, particularly with reference to the supply of animals, had been held in abeyance until a week before the movement, which involved the task of training absolutely 'green' mules in a period wholly inadequate for the work. While the Colonel was confident at the outset that we would attain good results, you will perceive, perhaps, that the general aspect of the situation was fraught with uncertainty as to its final conclusion. Sacrifices and extraordinary efforts of those directly connected with preparation and execution of the work incident to the tour were frequent, and the hearty appreciation and thanks of the commanding officer is due to all concerned."

Remarks by Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General, Division, N.Y., praised the efficiency of the regiment at the annual inspection and muster, 1915.

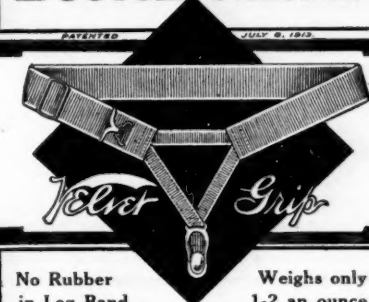
69TH N.Y.—COL. L. D. CONLEY.

With a view to promoting athletics in the regiment, an interesting set of games will be held by the 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory at Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue on Saturday night, Dec. 11. Father Francis Duffy is chairman of the athletic committee. Valuable prizes will be given to the first, second and third to finish in each event, excepting the relay. A handsome silver cup, donated by Col. Louis D. Conley, will be given to the company winning the relay race.

The following is a list of the events: Sixty-yard dash and 300-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, novice, for those who never won a prize in running; 880-yard run, handicap; 1½-mile run, handicap; putting 12-pound shot, handicap; high jump, handicap; 8-lap inter-company relay, scratch, in heavy marching order, for teams of 4 men, each man to run 2 laps; Regulations shoes must be worn. A baseball game between the 69th Regiment team and Milrose A.A. team will follow the games.

Capt. William E. Morris, of Co. E, a veteran of the Custer fight at the Little Big Horn, Montana, in 1876, has resigned after a continuous service from Dec. 16, 1902, which began as a private in Co. E. Captain Morris was a private in Troop M, 7th U.S. Cav., and was with the battalion under Major Reno in the Little Big Horn fight. He was shot through the body in this fight, and had a very close call. Captain Morris has many interesting facts to relate concerning this memorable

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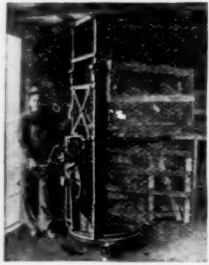
fight. Lieut. Alexander E. Anderson, of Co. G, has been detailed to command E for the present.

PENNSYLVANIA.

With the mustering in on Nov. 30, 1915, of Batteries E and F in the 14th Regiment Armory in Pittsburgh, Pa., the Pennsylvania National Guard now has six batteries of Field Artillery (and will soon be organized into a regiment), or half the quota as required for an infantry division. This also locates in Pittsburgh a battalion of Field Artillery, the other battery being Battery B, Captain Reese commanding.

The mustering of these two batteries completes the work assigned Lieut. Col. Albert V. Crookston, 14th Inf., Pa. N.G., of organizing these new units from the enlisted personnel of the 14th Regiment, Pa. N.G. In view of the ultimate disbandment of the 14th Regiment, Col. W. S. McKee, as a regimental unit, it is also contemplated that an ambulance company be organized from its personnel.

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Following the muster the new batteries were addressed by Brig. Gen. Al A. Logan, 2d Brigade, Pa. N.G., Col. W. S. McKee, Lieut. Col. Albert V. Crookston and Major Beary, 4th Inf., Pa. N.G., who was mustering officer. Major Beary assured his audience that before next year's encampment Adj. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart will likely have his Infantry division, the 6th, fully organized as prescribed in Tables of Organization, U.S.A., 1914.

During the final session of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania at Allentown, Pa., Dec. 4 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. F. W. Stillwell, 13th Inf., of Scranton, president, succeeding General O'Neill; Major Frank D. Beary, 4th Inf., Allentown, secretary; Major C. Blaine Smathers, 16th Inf., Grove City, treasurer; Col. J. P. Wood, 1st Cav., Philadelphia; Capt. Frederick Schoonmaker, 16th Inf., Bradford, and Lieut. Col. M. E. Finny, 8th Inf., Harrisburg, vice presidents. Williamsport was the choice for the 1916 convention.

The following resolutions were adopted: "That the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania expresses its gratification that the President of the United States has so forcibly called to public attention the necessity of our Government for a greater degree of military preparedness for national defense, and we pledge to him our support in his patriotic effort to secure appropriate legislation looking to a reasonable and an adequate defense program."

"That we pledge the earnest and active support of this Association to the definite legislative program outlined and approved by the National Guard Association of the United States in convention in San Francisco, Nov. 9, 1911."

The 2d Infantry, Col. Hamilton D. Turner, celebrated on Dec. 10 by a review in the armory by Governor Brumbaugh.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

P. E. M. asks: I was discharged in April, 1902, completing my first enlistment; stayed out until April, 1906; have continuous service from 1906 until present time. Should I draw pay for fourth period or fifth? Answer: Fourth; your enlistment 1899-1902 does not count.

J. M. G. asks: (1) Will a man furloughed and transferred to the Army Reserve under provision of G.O. 11, War D., 1913, be given medical attendance at the expense of the Government in case of sickness or injury during his furlough in the Reserve? (2) Can a man re-enlist in the organization of which he is a member at the expiration of four years' continuous service in the same under the present enlistment law? Answer: (1) No. (2) After he has served four years of his seven-year enlistment. See Circular Q, War Dept., Oct. 25, 1915.

T. H. asks: I am a member of the National Guard with

four badges—1, for Indian War service; 2, for Spanish War service at Santiago; 3, Society of the Army of Santiago badge; 4, the Rough Riders' regimental badge. In what order should I wear them in full dress? Is it regulation to wear the four at one time; if not, which ones? Answer: Beginning at the right, with the Indian War badge, follow with Spanish War, then your military society badges in order of dates.

E. J. T. asks: Does a soldier have to have a state license to hunt on a U.S. Government reservation? Answer: Depends upon the conditions under which the land was conveyed to the War Department. See A.R. 704.

W. P. C.—All the bills that failed of enactment into law in the 63d Congress are dead. With the convening of the 64th Congress on Dec. 6 a new crop of bills has started to flow in, and those of interest to the Service will receive full consideration in our news and editorial columns. The pay of master signal electrician is from \$75 to \$99, according to enlistment period, and retired pay is seventy-five per cent. of pay of rank and enlistment period at date of retirement.

E. M. C. asks to find Donald Muth, enlisted Dec. 27, 1913, for Field Artillery at Fresno, Cal.; height five feet eight inches; age twenty-one years; blond hair, light blue eyes, tattoo star between thumb and fore finger on right hand. Answer: Address The Adjutant General, giving reason for inquiry.

E. J. M. asks: (1) Does any recent decision allow an officer to take the pay of an enlisted man and pay his debts without the consent of the man? (2) Has Par. 2, G.O. 41, War Dept., 1913, been amended or rescinded relative to officers on detached service attending service practice with the nearest Field Artillery unit? Answer: (1) No. (2) No.

B. L.—Regarding vacancies for master electrician, Q.M. Corps, apply through channel.

J. E.—Motes and bounds of Schofield Barracks are given in G.O. 242, 1909, and 172, 1910.

A. W. G. asks: (1) The highest rank ever held by a negro in the U.S. forces? (2) Same in the Regular Establishment? (3) Name and rank of highest ranking negro officer now on the active list of the Army? (4) Same on the retired list? Answer: (1) and (2) Lieutenant colonel. (3) Major Charles Young, 10th U.S. Cav., military attaché, American Legation, Monrovia, Liberia. (4) Major John R. Lynch.

G. A. D. asks: Par. 1162, A.R., 1913, in part reads (page 222, line 20). "But the final account of such soldier shall show no indebtedness to the U.S. for clothing overdrawn unless the total amount charged for clothing shall exceed the entire initial allowance increased by the portion of the yearly allowance accruing between date of enlistment and date of separation from the Service, in which case the excess shall be charged as due U.S. for clothing overdrawn." Now, this is the point: Recruit blank, a man who has served two previous enlistments, enlists Oct. 22, 1915, and after a few days decides to leave the Service, makes application for discharge by purchase and is discharged Nov. 17, 1915. He has only served twenty-six days and during that time has drawn clothing to the amount of \$23.64; the clothing money account accruing during the twenty-six days' service amounts to \$8.16, leaving a balance of \$15.48 for clothing overdrawn. According to Par. 1162, A.R., 1913, this \$15.48 is a loss to the U.S., the amount not to be charged as due U.S. for clothing overdrawn. Should this paragraph apply to soldiers who purchase their discharge during the first six months of their enlistment? Answer: Since no exception is made in the Regulations, the man who purchases his discharge receives same clothing credits as a man otherwise separated from the Service as provided for in A.R. 1162.

J. R. D. asks: (1) If a man re-enlists in the Service, and is qualified as a marksman, and has target practice within the first year and does not requalify, is he not entitled to marksman's pay for the remainder of the year? (2) If a general prisoner is on parole at the end of his sentence is he not entitled to transportation? Answer: (1) See A.R. 1345, as amended in C.A.R. 20, 1915. (2) The question is not clear. If you mean when discharged from the Service, see A.R. relating thereto.

CONSTANT READER asks: How can I obtain a campaign medal for service in Nicaragua in the U.S. Marine Corps from Sept. 5 to Nov. 11, 1912? I am now serving in the U.S. Army. Answer: Apply to Bureau of Navigation through the channel.

F. C.—For particulars relating to circulars and forms, Q.M. Corps, including Manual of Pay and Subsistence, and Army Regulations and General Orders, pertaining to manuals as required in the examination for sergeant clerk, Q.M. Corps, apply to The Adjutant General, through the channel.

N. C. O.—The National Guard of a number of states provides for correspondence schools for officers. As to whether you could take such a course depends on the orders issued from the headquarters of the National Guard of your state.

CAVALRY asks: In the command "Backward march" it would seem from the old Cavalry Drill Regulations that the men came to the right shoulder. I never saw it done that way. What authority is there in the Cavalry Drill Regulations for executing the movement at a trail? Answer: The matter under the old Cavalry Drill Regulations is covered in the last paragraph (General Rules 1, page 30), that is, the piece would be brought to the right shoulder unless the command "At trail" preceded the preparatory command "Backward." Under the Cavalry Service Regulations (1914), paragraph 62, the back step is executed "At trail" without other command.

INFANTRY DRILL.—You are in error when you paste Change 7 in your book on page 43 (Par. 150). This change applies only to the Appendix, Par. 150, for use of the model of 1898, U.S. magazine rifle.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 29, 1915.

Thanksgiving Day was observed by the giving of several large dinners. Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn were hosts for Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Capt. and Mrs. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Romeyn, sr., and Charles Romeyn; Capt. and Mrs. King had Thanksgiving dinner in honor of Miss Nancy King and for Lieut. and Mrs. Beck, Lieutenants Meade, Tefft, Pendleton and Frank; Capt. and Mrs. Harvey were dinner hosts for Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. John Barry, Lieutenant Frank

MILITARY RIDING BOOTS

VOCEL'S Cordovan Military Boots



are bench made from the finest grade leathers which I personally select for color and quality.

Build on Regular English Army Last to your own measure for Straps and garters to match without extra cost. Cash with order.

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E. VOCAL, Inc.
64 Nassau Street
New York

and Mr. and Mrs. Cahoun; Capt. and Mrs. Purington entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Beck and Dr. and Mrs. Lusk.

Lieut. and Mrs. Beck gave an anniversary dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. Herron, Capt. and Mrs. King, Lieutenants Meade and Gordon. All the officers and ladies of the garrison attended a formal hop Wednesday evening in the administration building. Before the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Buchanan had dinner for Major and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Romeyn, sr., Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Wade, Romeyn, Jones, Smith, Powell, Dr. and Mrs. Lusk, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. John Barry and Mrs. Barry, sr.

Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. McGee and Mrs. Hunter on Friday motored to North Ferrisburg, where the 2d Squadron was in camp. Capt. and Mrs. Purington and Mrs. Purington, sr., also motored there. The 2d Squadron, in command of Major Rivers, arrived in the post Saturday after being away practically the entire summer. They were met at the edge of the reservation by Colonel Dickman, Captain Cox and the band and escorted through the post to quarters. From the summer maneuvers at Plattsburg the 2d Squadron was sent on a mapping trip through Massachusetts and Connecticut. The officers with the 2d Squadron are Major Rivers, Captain Paine, Captain Smedberg, Lieutenants Bailey, Taulbee, Barry, McGee, Hunter, Nelson and Ellis.

Mrs. Brown, guest of her daughter, Mrs. McGee, left Sunday for her home in New York city. Mrs. Ellis arrived Friday and she and Lieutenant Ellis are living in the apartment. Mrs. George Bailey, who has also spent most of the summer away, arrived Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Herron left Monday for a visit in New York city.

Captain Baer met with an accident Monday morning when his horse fell with him in the riding hall. Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Bartlett's mother, Mrs. Ballentine, and baby left Thursday for New York city. Capt. and Mrs. Harvey had guests for Thanksgiving from Au Sable Forks, N.Y. Among those who went from here for the Army-Navy game were Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieutenants Duxal, Taulbee, Frank and Pendleton, Mrs. Wallace De Witt and Miss Taylor. Miss Taylor, of Fort Bliss, Texas, was the guest of Major and Mrs. De Witt for the Foster-Dickman wedding. Capt. Archie Miller is suffering from a sprained wrist received last week.

Captain Smedberg has returned from Malden, Mass., where he has been spending a short leave with Mrs. Smedberg. Mrs. Smedberg is recovering from an operation. Miss Nancy King, who is attending school in Montreal, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. King. Mrs. Barney gave a bridge party Saturday for Mesdames Shaw, Wade, Smith, Mills, Jones, Powell and Graham.

Mrs. Dickman was confined to her quarters by illness last week. A telegram received yesterday from Captain Kochersperger announced the birth of a daughter in Philadelphia.

Chaplain Fleming is conducting a most successful song service in the post gymnasium each Sunday evening for the enlisted men. Major Rivers' sister-in-law, Mrs. Rivers, is kindly interesting herself in the training of the men's voices and has found some splendid material among them.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 30, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Seaman had dinner Thursday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Baker and Mrs. Bradley and for Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, Mrs. Wegemann, Captain Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick and Lieutenant McTaggart. A dinner-dance at the Chamberlin Thursday was largely attended. Among the dinners was one given by Lieut. E. S. Harrison for Major and Mrs. Little, Mrs. W. W. Rose and Lieut. and Mrs. Ide.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chapman's guests for Thanksgiving dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. Stovall, Captain Crain and Lieutenant Ljungstedt. Mrs. H. A. McCune entertained at bridge Wednesday for Miss Muller, Major and Mrs. S. C. Vestal had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Major W. R. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. G. E. N. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Gulick's dinner guests Friday were Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham and Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Maddux.

Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent gave a buffet luncheon Saturday for Mrs. Cook and Miss Hunter, of Norfolk, and Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Vestal, Capt. and Mrs. James McKenney, Brigham, Lincoln, Howard, Seaman, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. W. W. Rose, Captain Sunderland, Captain Austin, Mr. Adams, Lieutenants Colladay and Baird.

The club arranged to receive the plays of the Navy football game by special wire on Saturday and a large audience gathered. The ball was followed up and down a large blackboard only a few minutes after the plays occurred in New York, and the interest aroused was intense. Among those who saw the real game in New York were Capt. and Mrs. Coward, Captain Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth and Lieutenant Horowitz. Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Hines arrived Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. McKenney entertained at dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Gulick, Lincoln, Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Major W. R. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Maddux.

The post football championship was decided by an exciting game Sunday afternoon, in which the 30th Company beat the 41st Company 14 to 0.

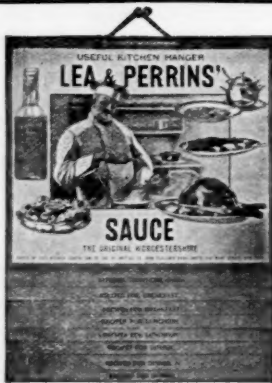
PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1915.

Major and Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld received a telegram Nov. 22 calling them home to Morganfield, Ky., on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Threlkeld's mother.

Majors Ferguson and Laubach and the bachelor officers of the 30th on Tuesday invited all the officers and ladies to a supper-dance given at the Withall Hotel. There were sixty couples present, and the affair was a most brilliant and enjoyable one. Mrs. S. M. De Loffre gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Root, Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Goe. Captain De Loffre is still in the Walter Reed Hospital, and it has been decided to take him this week to a noted specialist.

Col. and Mrs. O'Neil entertained at Thanksgiving dinner for Col. and Mrs. Root, Captain Conley, Major Ferguson, Lieut.



A NATIONAL DEFENSE

Napoleon said: "An army marches on its stomach."

All men engaged in the national defense will appreciate

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

because it keeps the stomach right. It aids digestion and adds snap to many a dish.

WELSH RAREBIT—Place 1/2 pound grated cheese in a small saucepan with 2 tablespoons milk or beer and 1 teaspoon Lea & Perrins' Sauce, pinch red pepper and 1/4 teaspoon made mustard, and stir over fire until smooth. Pour over hot buttered toast and serve at once. 1 or 2 egg yolks may be added before serving. The egg makes it richer and prevents the cheese hardening so quickly.

LEA & PERRINS, West and Hubert Streets, New York

This Recipe Kitchen Hanger contains 100 tested recipes of appetizing dishes for Army and Navy men and their families. A postcard will bring it.

and Mrs. Sherrard, Lieut. and Mrs. Floyd and Lieutenant Bull. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold gave a dinner at the Tea Room in honor of their young daughter, Miss Geraldine, home for a short vacation from Skidmore School in Saratoga.

Mrs. Conley has been ill with appendicitis for over a week. Mrs. Goodrich has fully recovered from the shock of the automobile accident of a fortnight ago. Her arm, which was fractured, is entirely well. Major and Mrs. Chamberlain gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. De Loffre, Lieuts. and Mesdames Buttler, Pritchett, Sherrard, Kerr and Lieutenant Bull. Mrs. Carleton entertained the post bridge club on Tuesday. Mrs. Lough was prize-winner. Major and Mrs. Bandholtz gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Lough and Major Ferguson. Lieutenants Milliken, Bull, Ord and Whitten went to see the Army and Navy game.

Major Laubach, ordered to join the 19th Infantry, leaves for his new post in a day or two. Mrs. Carleton had a number of ladies in for tea Monday. Mrs. Whiting, sr., entertained at the Tea Room Monday. Lieutenant Tarbuton has returned to the post after several weeks' absence.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., Nov. 29, 1915.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Pond, U.S.N., left this morning for Washington, for a consultation with Secretary Daniels with reference to organizing the auxiliary division of the Atlantic Fleet before going to Boston, where he will hoist his flag over the U.S.S. Vestal.

The Misses Eleanor and Esther Gregory, daughters of Civil Engr. Luther E. Gregory, U.S.N., formerly stationed here, are guests of Miss Martha S. Kimball, of Portsmouth. The Misses Gregory are students at Simmons College. Paymr. George Wood, U.S.N., of the Boston Yard, has been visiting his wife, who is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Dunbar, in Kittery. Lieut. and Mrs. L. J. Gulliver were recent visitors in Portland, Me.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the late Admiral Mortimer Johnson, U.S.N., and daughter, of Portsmouth, are to pass the winter at Annapolis. Naval Constr. Ross P. Schlabach, U.S.N., has been passing a few days in New York.

Plans are well under way for the construction of the big dirigible for the Navy in the Franklin ship house at this yard. The big balloon will be about 175 feet long and fifty feet in diameter and will cost approximately \$30,000. The great aircraft will embody all the latest ideas of aerial naval architects and engineers and will be equipped with the latest up-to-date devices. In a way the new craft is to be experimental. It is intended to correct all the failings of the German and English aircraft that have been evident during the war. The new dirigible is to be the type of aircraft to be built by the Navy if it proves successful. It will have powerful engines and dynamos and will probably be the speediest dirigible ever built. Every protection against air attack and air attack that has been conceived will be installed and a special battery mounted to protect against air attack. A crew of twenty-five or more will be carried. Work on the balloon will begin about Dec. 15, under direction of the Navy Department. It will be built in the historic Franklin ship house, the great building in which wooden ships were built during the Civil War. One of these ships was the Kearsarge, built in ninety days. Since the Civil War the ship house has been little used, and it is the largest ship house the Navy Department has available. The submarine L-8 is now under construction there.

After several trials on the U.S.S. Arkansas the Navy Department has adopted the electrical lifebuoy release, a device planned and perfected by Charles Prince, a draughtsman at this station, and a number of them have been ordered built here for the ships of the Navy. In case of a man falling into the water from the ship the lifebuoys can be released by a push button from any part of the vessel and will light automatically at night as soon as they strike the water. The invention is highly recommended by the officers of the Arkansas.

The first car loads of scrap copper which is to be shipped here from the Norfolk Yard, have arrived. Mal Expert Thomas F. Durning is now at the Norfolk Yard assembling this material, of which there will be about eight cars, containing a total of approximately 500,000 pounds. Several new bins are being constructed in the old copper shop to receive this metal as it arrives.

The Navy Department is considering turning over the detention ship Topeka to the Naval Militia and orders have been received here for diagrams showing engine space, etc.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., Dec. 7, 1915.

A meeting was held this afternoon to reorganize the Portsmouth Army and Navy Association, which is to erect the new Seamen's Home. The following officers were elected: President, D. F. Borthwick; vice president, A. L. Howard; clerk and treasurer, Judge Calvin Page. Chief Boatswain Hill was made a member of the board of trustees and a member of the committee to confer with the Seamen's Friend Society regarding transfer of property to the new organization, which is to be a combination of the two societies.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens, U.S.N., delivered an address at the annual memorial exercises of Portsmouth Lodge of Elks Sunday. Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Murdock have closed their home in Danbury, N.H., and are at the Hotel Rockingham, in Portsmouth, for the winter. Chaplain and Mrs. A. J. Hayes, U.S.N., have returned from Manchester, N.H., where they have been passing several days. Paymr. and Mrs. George S. Wood are rejoicing over the birth of a son, on Saturday, at the home of Mrs. Wood's parents in Kittery.

The U.S.S. Dubuque is expected to remain here until February for installation of many improvements relative to mine sweeping, etc. An examining board, with Lieut. L. F. Kimball, U.S.N., as senior officer, conducted an examination for pay clerks here Dec. 3. There were five applicants, all enlisted men.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. S. McCloy, who have been passing some time in Portsmouth, have gone to Camden, N.J. Mrs. Arthur H. Rice, wife of Lieut. Arthur H. Rice, U.S.N., and children left yesterday for the South, to pass several weeks.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30, 1915.

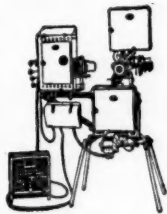
With brief and simple ceremony the flag of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty was lowered at the yard Thursday and that of Rear Admiral Walter McLean was raised as commandant of the yard. Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. E. Beatty left Friday to visit relatives in Charleston, S.C., before going to Washington, D.C., to reside. Paymr. and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith left Thursday to attend the Army-Navy game. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barrett have returned to Lochaven from Washington, where they attended the marriage of their niece, Miss Julia Little, to Lieut. Alexander MacCarrell Patch, U.S.A. Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield and little daughter are guests of Dr. and Mrs. George Rose, Gloucester county. Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, of Raleigh, N.C., is the guest of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Moran Barry, Mowbray Arch. Miss Emily Beatty left Thursday for New York to be the guest of friends and attend the game. Frank E. Beatty, jr., arrived from Annapolis Thursday to spend the day with his parents. Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa left Wednesday to attend the Army-Navy game, accompanied by their guest, Miss Dorothy Smith.

Miss Elizabeth Galt, accompanied by Miss Virginia Garrison, left Thursday for her home in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberroth spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Tausig, Mrs. Tausig and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, attended the game.

Mrs. Walter McLean has arrived at her home in the yard. Mrs. C. J. Lang has returned to Washington after being the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Beatty. Miss Anita Kite leaves this afternoon for her home in Washington. Miss Gladys Brevale, of Louisiana, is the guest of Surg. and Mrs. W. B. Grove. Capt. H. N. Manney, of Port Royal, S.C., spent the week-end here.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith, guests of their son

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and daughter-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith, jr., have left to spend the winter with their daughter, Mrs. E. T. Ramsey, Jamaica, L.I. The officers of the Vermont had dinner Thanksgiving for Lieut. and Mrs. L. R. de Roode, Misses Helen Hobbs, Gertrude Gillam, Grace de Jarnette, Ensigns Davis De Treville, P. M. Rhea, J. D. Small, L. B. Scott, W. J. Confer and Mr. Severn Duvall.

Among those who attended the Army-Navy game from this station were Lieutenants Purnell, Northcroft, Hayes, Taylor, Whiting, Ensigns Powell, Callahan, Creighton, Robinson, Naval Constr. H. S. Knox, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly, P.A. Surg. G. B. Whitmore and Lieut. L. B. Stephenson, U.S.M.C., spent Thanksgiving in Washington. Capt. E. A. Anderson has returned to the New Hampshire from a successful ducking trip to North Carolina.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Smith had a card party Saturday in honor of Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffert, who leave Dec. 5 for New York. Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner have returned from Philadelphia and Germantown. Ensign and Mrs. H. E. Paddock, whose wedding recently occurred in Washington, are at Mrs. Paul Howard's, Bute street, for the present. Mrs. C. C. Hay, guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs, on the Cumberland, has left for New York. Miss Eugenia Hozier was guest of Miss Eleanor Briggs on the Cumberland for the week-end. Miss Jean Jervey, the guest of friends at West Point, and of Col. and Mrs. John Phillips, U.S.A., at Tacoma Park, D.C., has returned to her home.

Miss Marjorie Eldredge had dinner for forty at the Country Club Saturday in honor of Miss Katherine Ham, a debutante. Among the most interesting exhibits at the electrical exhibit, Reid Building, Norfolk, is the one from the Navy. A complete radio outfit receives a message from the station at Arlington, Va., each night at ten o'clock; a display of mines, torpedoes and field guns from the Vermont is in charge of Ensign J. D. Small. The New Hampshire's exhibit includes searchlights, a field radio set and night signal set, in charge of Chief Electrician Arney. The Naval Magazine, Lieutenant Julien, has a series of projectiles, and the yard has the old figurehead of the Franklin, a bust of Benjamin Franklin.

Mrs. A. J. Dearing had a card party in honor of Miss Dorothy Smith, of New York, last week. Mrs. R. R. Robertson, of Portsmouth, left last week for San Francisco, to sail for Guam to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. H. K. Pickett. Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Chase, U.S.S. New Hampshire, is on leave. Ensign Walter J. Confer, U.S.S. Vermont, is in charge of the ship's basketball team.

The Literary Club of the Delaware had a Thanksgiving social at the Navy Y.M.C.A., which was decorated with the huge silk homebound pennant presented to the Association by the U.S.S. Virginia on her "around-the-world cruise" return in 1909, silk Union Jacks and ensigns with pink shaded lights. Over 100 men in white dress uniform were present.

Lieut. L. B. Stephenson had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Paymr. and Mrs. Barber, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelly, Surg. and Mrs. Rhoades and Capt. Casey B. Morgan. Mrs. Yates McAlpine Wilson had a large card party at the home of her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, last week.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 20, 1915.

Major Gen. John P. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., accompanied by members of his staff, has been on a visit to this city as the guest of Major Herbert R. Fay, G.A.C., N.G.C., and other local Militia officers. In the party were Col. E. F. Austin, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Fearn, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Wheelock, Col. John H. Foote, Col. E. Jannick, Col. J. F. Klein, Lieut. Col. F. W. Ward, Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, Lieut. Col. J. D. Howland, Major A. E. McIntyre, Lieut. E. C. Strack, Major W. A. Taylor, Capt. B. Bangs, Major and Mrs. S. Purdy, Capt. W. F. Doyle and Dr. and Mrs. Philip Hoffman.

Miss Marjorie Wyatt and Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, U.S.A., won the cup offered by Hotel del Coronado in the mixed doubles tennis tournament, defeating Miss Martha Kneedler, daughter of Major William Kneedler, and Fred McClellan. Major Johnson Hagood, U.S.A., has taken command of Fort Rosecrans, succeeding Lieut. Col. W. C. Davis, who left recently for a new command. Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, U.S.A., is in the city on a brief business trip, after spending some months on the Mexican frontier at Texas City, Naco and Douglas.

Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, U.S.A., in charge of the aviation school on North Island, has returned from San Francisco, where he was in attendance upon the court-martial of Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Goodier, U.S.A. Major William L. Kneedler has returned from a trip of a year, during which time he visited the Orient, Australia, New Zealand and South America. With a membership of sixty-four the Coronado chapter of the women's section of the Navy League of America has been organized, with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Alexander Sharp; vice regent, Mrs. Uriel Sebree; secretary, Miss Margaret Erle; treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Lloyd. Mrs. M. A. Hague, a member of the San Diego chapter of the American National Defense Society, addressed the new chapter upon the needs of preparedness. A letter was read from Admiral George Dewey, at the head of the national organization.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 27, 1915.

Among those registered at the U.S. Grant Hotel for Thanksgiving week have been Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok, U.S.A.

Special menus marked the Thanksgiving dinners in the Service, one of which, that on the U.S.S. Maryland, was announced as follows: Celery, dill pickles, cream of tomato soup, asparagus en mayonnaise, stuffed bell peppers, tartar sauce, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, sage dressing, green peas, candied sweet potatoes, pumpkin and apple pie, ice cream, nuts, fruit, assorted cakes, cigars, black coffee. Thirteen naval craft spent the day in port. At the marine barracks at the exposition the enlisted men enjoyed the following fine dinner: Cream of tomato soup, lobster salad, roast turkey with chestnut dressing, cranberry sauce, giblet gravy, olives, celery, cold boiled ham, mashed Irish potatoes, candied Nancy Hall sweet potatoes, assorted chocolate drops, mixed nuts, layer raisins, California oranges,

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Makers of Colgate's Shaving Stick, Powder, Cream



North Yakima apples, pumpkin pie, mince pie, fruit cake, bread, butter, coffee, cider, cigarettes and cigars.

Miss Isabelle Smith, of Hotel del Coronado, has gone to San Francisco to visit her brother, Lieut. Emory T. Smith, U.S.A., and wife, Brig. Gen. S. P. Jocelyn, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Jocelyn, is at the U.S. Grant Hotel. Mrs. Margaret Spear, of Coronado, entertained last evening with a dinner at Hotel del Coronado in honor of Miss Adelaide Kellogg and Lieut. F. W. Fitzgerald, U.S.A., who are to be married soon. Those in attendance included Misses Marjorie Wyatt, Martha Kneedler and Linda Jessop, and Lieuts. Redondo B. Sutton, Leslie MacDill, Walter G. Kilner and Paul Ferron, U.S.A.

Capt. C. A. Locke, U.S.A., aide-de-camp on the staff of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., is at Hotel del Coronado for a few days.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Nov. 28, 1915.

A great many parties were given in honor of Miss Dasha Allen and Lieutenant Viner just before their marriage. Col. and Mrs. Lockett entertained with an elaborate tea-dance for Miss Allen Nov. 15. Mrs. Maloney poured and Mrs. McKinley served punch. A number from town as well as the officers and ladies of the regiment were the guests. "Monsieur et Madame Shan-non" opened their new cabaret in honor of Miss Allen and Lieutenant Viner on Tuesday, when twenty-five guests enjoyed the clever dancing of Madame Pavlowa (Lieutenant Herr) and Nordkin (Lieutenant Taylor); the Vernon Castles (Lieutenants Maloney and Crutcher). Leon Kromoso gave one of his own songs written especially for Miss Allen and Lieutenant Viner.

The debut dance of Miss Betty Andrews Nov. 18 took a great many from the post over to the country club. Miss Andrews is extremely popular both in town and post, and the ball was one of the most beautiful ever given in Chattanooga. Among the guests in the garrison last week were Mrs. Gary, of Hartford, Conn., sister of Dr. MacDonald; Miss Boyer, of New Jersey, guest of Mrs. Kromer; Miss Johnson and Mrs. Frank Andrews, of Fort Ethan Allen.

Capt. and Mrs. Farmer have joined the regiment from Jefferson Barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Pearson are in Boston, where Mrs. Pearson is undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

A very fast drag, with a live fox hunt as a finish, inaugurated a day of sport Nov. 17. An unusually large field followed the M.F.H., Captain Cushman, and the 11th Cavalry pack for some two or three hours, returning to the club for a hunt breakfast, which was followed by a jumping contest in the Olympic pen by eight of the young "bloods" of Chattanooga, calling themselves "The Duffers." For supposed amateurs they quite outdid themselves, for they rode in splendid form and with few faults. Mr. R. C. Richards won the contest, with one and a half faults. Mr. Fred Lupton was second and Mr. Edward Viner third. After the "jumping" the audience moved to Winfree Field, where a steeple chase was run for the very handsome silver cup presented to the 11th Cavalry Hunt by "The Duffers." Lieutenant Robertson, on Footrunner, was the winner; Lieutenant Flynn, on Fionn MacCumhail, second; Lieutenant Blunt, on Tycos, third.

Capt. and Mrs. Amos gave a dinner Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Webster James, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Captain Goujet and Lieutenant Flynn. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke's dinner guests the same evening were Mr. and Mrs. Hedges and Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker.

Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Col. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs.

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Cox, Capt. and Mrs. Amos and Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon were among those entertaining on Thanksgiving Day.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 28, 1915.

The wives of the officers of the staff class of the Service Schools on Monday entertained the ladies of the line class and Signal School and all the other ladies of the garrison at a charming bridge-tennis at the officers' new mess. Miss Juliet Bowling, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, returned to her home in Columbia Tuesday, accompanied by Mrs. Heintzelman and Dorothy, who went to attend the Kansas-Missouri football game. Capt. J. W. Beacham spent the Thanksgiving holidays with friends in Kansas City.

Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Drum had as guests last week Mrs. W. N. Marsh, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Elizabeth Marsh. In honor of Mrs. Marsh and Miss Marsh, Capt. and Mrs. Drum entertained at dinner on Wednesday. Mr. William T. McAndrews is the guest of his brother, Capt. Joseph R. McAndrews, and Mrs. McAndrews. Miss Dora Smith and Miss Laura Mayo, of Knoxville, Tenn., guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chaffee, left Thursday to visit in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Major and Mrs. N. F. McClure gave a charming yellow dinner on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. M. Scott had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Magee, Lieutenant Voorhies, Misses Laura Mayo and Dora Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman's dinner guests on Wednesday were Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Winnia gave a dinner on Wednesday in honor of Miss Marie Louise Newton, guest of Mrs. Wheeler. Mrs. James L. Griffes will spend the winter at Fort Leavenworth. Chaplain Griffes has returned to the border.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas E. Spencer entertained on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Spencer's mother, Mrs. Charles W. Klaunder, of Philadelphia. Major Blanton Winship was dinner host on Friday for Major and Mrs. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. Lysle, Capt. and Mrs. Welborn, Capt. and Mrs. Hearn, Mrs. Billingslea, Captain Peed and Miss Reaume. Capt. and Mrs. Bjornstad gave a dinner on Thursday; Major and Mrs. Cheney gave a dinner on Friday. Mrs. Billingslea gave an evening bridge party on Saturday for twenty guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony had as their dinner guests on Saturday Gen. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle. The Commandant and Mrs. Greene had dinner on Thanksgiving Day for Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Greene and Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Stutesman. Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen entertained Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene at dinner on Friday. Mrs. James Scott Greene had a bridge party on Tuesday for twenty guests. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts gave a dinner for eight guests on Friday. In honor of her mother, Mrs. Arthur L. Wagner, who is visiting her, Mrs. W. K. Naylor, of Fort Leavenworth, gave a bridge luncheon on Saturday for twenty guests. Miss Dorothy Gowen celebrated her fourteenth birthday anniversary on Saturday with a theater party and supper for all the young people of the garrison.

Capt. Perry Miles is the guest of friends in Chicago for the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. Catron, Miss Cheney, Misses Lottie and Georgie Fuller were guests at the Baltimore for luncheon Saturday, afterward attending the performance of the "Lilac Domino." Senator Catron later joined the party, and was the guest of his son, Lieut. Thom Catron, while in Kansas City en route to Washington.

Mrs. George P. Tyner returned to the post Thursday from a month's visit with her mother and sister in St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson returned Sunday from a visit with relatives in Burlington, Kas., where they spent the Thanksgiving vacation. The funeral services of Miss Laura Good-fellow were held at the house of her sister, Miss Julia Good-fellow, here on Tuesday, where the Rev. R. K. Pooley read the burial service of the Episcopal Church. The pallbearers were Capt. LeRoy E. Hingz, W. K. Naylor, DeW. C. Jones and Lieut. James S. Greene.

Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller and the Misses Mary, Lottie and Georgie Fuller and Mr. Sam Fuller spent Thanksgiving as the guest of Mr. S. B. Ladd, in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Link, of St. Louis, Mo., Karl Link, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. C. V. Link, of Bedford, Ind., and Mr. S. B. Ladd, of Kansas City, all relatives of Colonel Fuller, held a reunion of the Fuller family here on Saturday. Mrs. Karl Link and Mrs. Theodore Link are remaining as guests of Col. and Mrs. Fuller for a few days. Mrs. Mason Young, of New York, mother of Mrs. Jefferson R. Kean, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Kean. Mrs. J. H. Muncester has returned from a short trip to Chicago. Mrs. Rufus E. Longan has joined Captain Longan here. Capt. and Mrs. Marix have as their house guest Mrs. Lloyd Moultrie, of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Hudson Maxim was the guest of Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller during his stay here.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 5, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Austin A. Parker had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Powers, Lieutenants Lombard and de la Vega, of the Cuban Army, Mr. Lally and Mr. Montgall, of Kansas City, Mr. Cunningham, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Emilie Cabanne. Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Marix had dinner Thursday for Capt. P. C. Gallagher, Major Hiram I. Bearss, Mrs. Lloyd Moultrie and Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Muncester. Mrs. Milo C. Corey and daughter, Kitty Lou, who have been spending the winter with Mrs. Corey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Lange, left Wednesday for Galveston, Texas, to join Captain Corey.

Miss Marie Louise Newton, fiancée of Lieutenant Wheeler, 5th Cav., has been the recipient of much social attention here. Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick entertained in honor of Miss Newton at a beautiful dinner on Tuesday. The other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Rapp Brush, Miss Priscilla Hall, Mrs. J. H. Wheeler, Lieutenant Wheeler, Miss Emilie Cabanne, Dr. W. A. Clark, of Chicago, and Capt. George P. Peed. Dr. William A. Clark, of Chicago, guest of his sister, Mrs. H. S. Kerrick, and Captain Kerrick, left Saturday for New York, to sail for Belgium as staff surgeon of the American Red Cross. Chaplain O'Keefe, guest of his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, in Leavenworth, left yesterday for San Francisco. He will stop here again en route to his station at Fort Myer. Among those from the post who attended the reception given by Mrs. Louis Wulfeck and Mrs. C. E. Burgess in Leavenworth Tuesday were Mesdames Greene, Holbrook and Thomas. Capt. Perry Miles has returned from Chicago; Captain Foy from Fort Riley. Lieut. Jesse M. Holmes, from Galveston, Texas, has joined Mrs. Holmes at the home of her mother, Mrs. S. P. Neely, in Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson have returned to the post after a visit with relatives in Burlington, Kas. Mrs. Aristides Moreno gave a bridge-tennis Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Naylor's mother and guest, Mrs. Arthur L. Wagner. Favors were won by Mesdames Wagner, Billingslea, Naylor and Coles. About thirty additional guests came in for tea. Mrs. Moreno was assisted by Mesdames McClure, Naylor, Stutesman, Gregory, Meals and Catron. Mrs. M. N. Falls entertained at bridge

on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Marix's guest, Mrs. Moultrie. Mrs. W. J. Tod, of Maple Hill, Kas., on Wednesday and Thursday was the guest of Mrs. Pierce Travis and Mrs. S. T. Macall, who gave a tea and an evening bridge party in her honor.

Mrs. S. J. Pike and children left Thursday for Fort Bliss to join Lieutenant Pike. Miss Martha Kean returned to the post this morning, called home by the critical illness of her mother, Mrs. Jefferson R. Kean. A subscription dinner-dance was given Friday at the officers' new mess by Capt. and Mesdames Taylor, Nuttman, Bjornstad, Hearn, Boyd, Condon, Heintzelman, Major S. A. Cheney, Miss Cheney, Major and Mrs. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Major Blanton Winship, Capt. J. W. Beacham, Capt. R. C. Foy, Miss Alfred Seales and Mrs. Morrow.

Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Marix gave a dinner Saturday in honor of their guest, Mrs. Lloyd Moultrie, of Los Angeles. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts' dinner guests on Saturday were Capt. and Mesdames Craig, Jones, Hearn, Mrs. Moody and Major W. O. Johnson.

The Commandant and Mrs. Greene gave a beautiful dinner on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Arthur L. Wagner, of Pittsburgh, and for Col. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Craig and Capt. W. K. Naylor. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Winnia's dinner guests on Saturday were Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Greene, Capt. and Mesdames Eltinge and Bach. A tea was given by Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley on Thursday for over 200 friends. The house was charmingly decorated. Receiving with Mrs. Shockley were Mesdames Henry A. Greene, Sidney Cooke and Mrs. W. Martin, of the National Military Home. Mrs. Charles N. Miller and Mrs. N. F. McClure served coffee and salad. Assisting were Mrs. W. D. Davis, Miss Elizabeth Green, Mrs. Thom Catron, Mrs. D. W. Ryther, the Misses Fuller and Mrs. J. L. Fryer.

Attending Mrs. Arthur Jackson's bridge party in Leavenworth Thursday were Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge and Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick. Mrs. Farr entertained the Luncheon Bridge Club this week. Mrs. Weis of New York and Mrs. Hargree of Oklahoma City, sisters of Mrs. Jefferson R. Kean, and Mrs. Young, her mother, of New York, have arrived in the post. The many friends of Mrs. Jefferson R. Kean are distressed at her critical illness, which has lasted over two weeks.

Major and Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Roberts, Major and Mrs. Brookes, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Miss Greene, Miss Reaume, Captains Bailey and Peed. The Misses Nanny and Polly Randolph, daughters of the late General and Mrs. Randolph, are guests of Major and Miss Emily Cheney. Mrs. Jarvis entertained the Thursday Luncheon Club last week.

One of the most interesting programs ever given by the Fort Leavenworth Musical Circle was that of Wednesday, when the Wagner operas was the chosen topic. Mrs. Meals read the opera of Lohengrin and in masterly fashion illustrated her talk with the various motifs and themes of the opera. Miss Bailey sang "Elizabeth's Prayer" from Lohengrin. Mrs. Andres furnished three Victrola records from that opera, and the chorus sang the "Spinning Chorus" from the "Flying Dutchman" and the "Water Lilies," by Linder, under direction of Mr. Rothenberger. The accompaniments were artistically played by Mrs. J. Morgan.

The Fort Leavenworth Field Club at its annual meeting elected officers as follows: Major Sedgwick Rice was re-elected president; Capt. H. S. Kerrick, re-elected secretary and treasurer; golf director, Lieut. A. W. Holderness, Cav.; tennis director, Capt. H. B. Fiske, Cav.; polo director, Lieut. A. L. Singleton, U.S. Inf. Loving cups and trophies for the annual tennis and golf matches were awarded: Lieut. C. A. Meals, U.S. Inf., the golf cup as champion player, having made a record of eighty-five for eighteen holes; Lieutenant Meals was also awarded the cup for the handicap golf match. The annual handicap for ladies was given to Mrs. Stanley Koch. The low score match made in thirty was awarded to Capt. Dwight Ryther. The president's cup, a beautiful silver pitcher, presented by Major Rice, was given to Lieutenant Voorhies. In the men's tennis championship, Capt. H. B. Fiske won the silver cup. The runner-up, Dr. Vans Agnew, received a silver cup. Miss Lottie Fuller received a silver cup for the ladies' singles. Mrs. D. D. Gregory won the silver cup for the runner-up. Captain Fiske and Miss Lottie Fuller each received a tennis racket for the tennis mixed doubles.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound, Wash., Nov. 27, 1915.

The first formal dance of the season was held in the sail loft Wednesday evening and nearly everyone on the station attended. The loft was more than usually decorated. The navy band, stationed behind a screen of fir trees, played a new program of dances. Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, wife of Captain Coontz, commandant of the yard, and Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Larimer, aid to the commandant, received the guests.

Commandant and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz had as Thanksgiving dinner guests Mrs. C. F. Ely, Mrs. B. L. Canaga and Lieut. L. H. Lacy. Paymr. H. H. Alkire, with Mrs. Alkire and little daughter Betty, leaves tomorrow for San Francisco. Paymaster Alkire goes to duty on cruiser Buffalo; Mrs. Alkire and daughter will probably go to Columbus, Ohio, to spend the winter with her parents. Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt entertained at dinner for eight on Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood, of Seattle, spent Thanksgiving with Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth. Pay Insn. and Mrs. O'Leary spent Thanksgiving in Tacoma, their daughter Eleanor, a student at Anne Wright Seminary, returning with them for the week-end. Mrs. C. F. Ely entertained at Saturday dinner complimentary to Lieut. Robert Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Griswold.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus were hosts at a steamed clam dinner Saturday. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained the sewing club on Monday. As a farewell to Lieut. J. C. Fegan, U.S. M.C., and Mrs. Fegan, who leave next Sunday for Olongapo, P.I., Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw gave a tea on board the cruiser Charleston Friday. Nearly everyone on the station called. Mrs. C. E. Thomas entertained her sewing club Monday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Larimer had supper Wednesday complimentary to their house guests, Mrs. Thomas Rhum and Dr. W. T. Burwell, of Seattle.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen gave a large dinner party at their home at Keyport Tuesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth gave a venison dinner Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs and Lieut. H. Little, Paymr. and Mrs. J. E. Irwin entertained at Thanksgiving dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan and Madame Irwin.

Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer, Dr. and Mrs. Backus, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Lieut. L. H. Lacy and Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory. Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Griswold and Mrs. Harriet Brown spent Thanksgiving with Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman in Seattle. Mrs. M. E. Shearer entertained at bridge on Saturday last in honor of Mrs. J. C. Fegan. Lieut. Robert Henderson, with Mrs. Henderson, leaves for Philadelphia the Lieutenant for duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet and Mrs. Henderson to remain for the winter in Philadelphia.

Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas at Thanksgiving dinner. Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt celebrated Thanksgiving by a dinner served in their cozy new home on Barwell avenue for Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson and Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer; Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. P. Druley entertained Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles at Thanksgiving dinner; Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth had dinner for Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus and Dr. O. J. Mink.

Mrs. R. M. Griswold, wife of Lieutenant Commander Griswold, with her little daughter Nancy, will arrive this week to join Mr. Griswold at the Griswold flats, 559 Burwell avenue, for the next few months. A "despedida" dinner and vaudeville entertainment on Nov. 19 was given in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan. The dinner was served as a progressive affair, opening at the homes of Mrs. Harriet Brown and Lieut. L. H. Lacy, the guests going thence by jitney to the home of Paymr. E. R. Wilson, in Bremerton, for a vaudeville program. In the party were Paymrs. and Mesdames O'Leary and Irwin, Lieut. and Mesdames Shearer and Fegan, Mesdames Hibbs and Brown, Lieut. L. H. Lacy and Paymr. E. R. Wilson.

Mrs. C. F. Ely gave a dinner Nov. 20 for Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Griswold, Mrs. L. H. Lacy, who has been spending a month with rela-



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tives in California, returns to the yard to-morrow. On board the U.S.S. Albany Wednesday Lieut. C. S. McWhorter entertained a number of friends at dinner. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer had dinner Wednesday for eight. Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Kerr and Paymr. and Mrs. W. H. Witterdink have taken apartments at the Kitsap Inn during the stay of the Chattanooga in port. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Wrenn, of Los Angeles, are on an extended visit at the home of their daughter and sister, Mrs. H. N. Jensen, and Lieutenant Commander Jensen, at Keyport.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26, 1915.

A dinner on board the South Dakota was enjoyed by about twenty-five friends of Admiral and Mrs. William Fullam Tuesday. Miss Rhoda Fullam assisted in receiving. Complimenting Mrs. Reginald Brooke and Mrs. Allen Messer, recent arrivals from London, Mrs. Eleanor Martin presided at a handsomely appointed dinner Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Miss Marion Stovel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Downey-Harvey, Major Marvin Buckley, Major Willard Newbill and Noel Sullivan. These officers have registered at department headquarters: Capt. E. D. Kremers, Medical Corps, Fort McDowell, and Lieut. H. A. Wells, 11th Inf., Douglas, Ariz., and Capt. Upton Birnie, 6th Field Art., Douglas, Ariz., en route to Philadelphia. Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote left Sunday for Charleston, where Colonel Foote will be in command of the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District. Miss Esther Foote will spend a week in San Diego and three weeks in Washington Barracks before joining her parents. Miss Lois Foote, a student at the University of California, will not join them for several months. Col. and Mrs. Foote were guests of honor Saturday at a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. John Smith for Miss Esther Foote, Gen. William Sibert, Major M. A. Buckley, Lieut. Leroy Muller, Mrs. Jauris Moore made Mrs. Foote the complimented guest at a luncheon on Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Huff gave a bridge-tennis Wednesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby Crittenden, Lieut. and Mrs. George De Neale, Paymr. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins, Dr. and Mrs. Claude Pierce, Mesdames Shipp, Weber, Parker, Whitley, Knox, Dwight, Dill, Scott, Hoffman, Guyerson, Misses Wilcox, Meers, Lacey and Rooney. Many friends were at the station Monday to say good-bye to Admiral Fremont Pond, who left for Portsmouth, N.H. He will make brief visits in Kansas City, in Washington and at his home in Canada, where he will visit his brother, Judge Theodore Pond. Mrs. Pond and Miss Betty Pond will remain in California for several months longer. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Cronin arrived Wednesday from the East for a visit with Mrs. Cronin's mother, Mrs. J. R. Grant. Mrs. Eleanor Martin entertained at luncheon Saturday for Mrs. Cronin. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Seydel will leave Christmas for Fort Monro. Mrs. Seydel's sister, Miss Dorothy Capwell, will go East with them and will spend the winter at the post and at New York.

These officers registered Wednesday at department headquarters: Lieut. A. J. Lynch, 14th Cav.; Lieut. C. M. Haverkamp, 4th Cav.; Capt. T. J. Rogers, 11th Inf.; Capt. R. D. Parrott, 24th Inf., and Capt. J. B. H. Waring, Med. Corps. Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, retired, has arrived in San Francisco and have taken an apartment on Vallejo street. Mrs. James Frier, Miss Lloyd Frier and Jack Frier were guests of Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Owens for Thanksgiving dinner. Major and Mrs. F. J. Koester have come up from the Texas border, where they have been stationed, and are at the Cecil Hotel, where they will be until they sail for the Philippines on the January transport.

Major and Mrs. Philip Wales, who returned last week from a month's visit in the East, will spend the winter in San Francisco and have taken an apartment on Vallejo street. Lieut. and Mrs. James Howell and their son returned a few days ago from a visit with Major and Mrs. Wales at Menlo Park. Miss Margaret Rees gave a luncheon for Misses Cornelia Gwynne, Edith Murdoch, Cecily Ryan, Lloyd Frier, Gene Robinson, Lucy Ainsworth, Susabel Moses, Helen and Frances Rees on board the Suisun to-day.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., Dec. 1, 1915.

Thanksgiving brought a series of entertainments to the station that were as amusing as they were entertaining. The night before Thanksgiving was laughed away at the drill hall, where the ship's company gave a splendid masquerade roller skating party. The walls were covered with signal flags and the entrances were draped with the national colors. In the center of the large hall were stacks of cornstalks, around which the marine band was seated. At times the lights were turned very low, so that the effect given was that of a moonlight scene. Some of the costumes were of an elaborate design, two of the best being those of Admiral Impersonating "Lady Fatima" and "Charlie Chaplin." Some of the prizes offered for the best costumes were a gold link bracelet, a silver mesh bag, a silver shaving set and a manicuring set.

The field sports were held in the drill hall the next morning. The races producing the most fun were the man-carrying race, in which two men operated as a team and shifted half way down the course from the carrier to the man being carried; the sack race, in which each man was securely tied in a mattress cover, and the obstacle race, in which each man had to go over a course filled with all kinds of trouble in the shape of barrels, tennis nets, parallel bars, ropes and side-horses. Several wrestling matches came next, and these were followed by the pie-eating contest. Next to the battle royal this event caused the most excitement. The battle royal was spirited and full of good swings. Regular boxers were not allowed in the ring, and the awkwardness exhibited was more than counterbalanced by the genuine fun got out of it by all

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In addition to the "Weekly Review of the War," Lieutenant Reilly also writes an article for The Tribune, daily and Sunday, upon the military needs of the nation, and answers questions upon military subjects or upon the conduct of the war. Special attention is given to requests for information from Officers of the National Guard.

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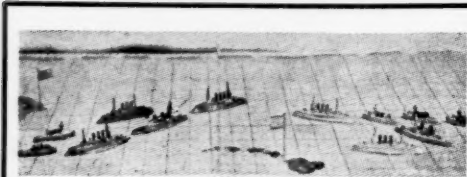
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hands. All the winners in the various contests were awarded substantial prizes.

The next morning an inter-battalion basketball game was played, and in the afternoon an old-time football game took place on the athletic field. One team was called "Waukegan" and the other "Navy." "Navy" won, 6 to 0. In the evening a vaudeville of local talent was put on in the auditorium and the efforts of the comedians were well appreciated by the audience.

Ensign D. M. Steece spent Thanksgiving at his home in St. Paul, Minn. Ensign F. C. Beisel has ten days' leave from the hospital to visit his family in Philadelphia. He is expected to go before a naval retiring board in the near future. Comdr. W. A. Moffett, commandant of the Naval Training Station, has gone to Washington with a draft of men. These recruits have just returned from a short furlough after completing the prescribed course at this station, and from Washington they will be sent to the various receiving ships for duty in the Atlantic Fleet.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 26, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Cowin and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. French on Thursday evening gave a delightful musicale at the Douglas Country Club. Mrs. Chase Doster was the soloist, Mrs. Charles P. George, pianist, and Mr. Patenaude, 18th Inf., violinist. Two hours of dancing followed. Among the 100 guests present were General Davis, Major and Mrs. T. O. Murphy, Colonel Rogers, Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme, Major Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Doster, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieutenants McCormick, Macenab and McDermott.

The Douglas Country Club gave the first tea-dance of the season Saturday. The 18th Infantry orchestra furnished the music. Many of our ladies and all the bachelors were present. Capt. and Mrs. Chase Doster had dinner Wednesday for Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme. The Ladies' Bridge Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Bennet and prize-winners were Mesdames Hulme, Rand and Delaplane.

Mrs. McCormick, who has been visiting her son, Lieutenant McCormick, left Saturday for her home at Albany, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford left Monday for a two months' leave, part of which will be spent in visiting relatives at Quincy, Ill. The Gadsden Bridge Club met with Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme on Monday. A tournament is being played; the standing at present is: 1, Major Murphy; 2, Mrs. Gibson; 3, Mrs. Murphy; 4, Colonel Hasbrouck.

At the annual business meeting of officers of the Regimental Mess on Tuesday the election was hotly contested. The following were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. John Robertson; vice president, 1st Lieut. T. T. Duke; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. John H. Van Vleet; board of directors, Capt. R. C. Hand and Lieut. Charles A. Hunt.

Major Martin will spend the holidays with his family at Portland, Ore., after which he will join the special class for field officers at Fort Leavenworth. Little Alice, daughter of Major and Mrs. Hersey, was seriously ill during the week. Major Martin made an address and held a debate on the subject of "National Preparedness" before the Cochise County Teachers' Institute at the High School on Wednesday, which was enjoyed and appreciated by the large audience of professors and teachers from all parts of the state.

Special features of Thanksgiving Day started with a paper chase and hunt breakfast, of which Lieutenants O'Donnell and Lonergan were hosts. All Army officers stationed here and their ladies, as well as a number of civilians, were invited. There were about 125 guests, half of whom were mounted and took part in the chase, the others following in automobiles and trolleybuses. A stirrup cup was served from the many regimental prize cups before the start, and on return of the party an old-fashioned hunt breakfast, from which nothing was omitted, was enjoyed at the new 18th Mess building. Among the leaders in the chase were Generals Davis and Bell.

Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme had dinner on Thanksgiving Day for Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Colonel Rogers and staff, Major Martin and Chaplain Axton; Capt. and Mrs. Bessell's Thanksgiving dinner guests were Misses Murphy and Moody and Lieutenants Rucker, Macenab, Hooper and McDermott, while Capt. and Mrs. Russell C. Hand were guests at the Regimental Mess. A charming finale for a most delightful day was the annual costume ball of the Douglas Country Club at the club house, which was largely attended by Army people and civilians.

General Davis entertained at dinner at brigade headquarters this evening for Major and Mrs. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Budrow, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin and Lieutenants Pike and O'Donnell.

One hundred and nine privates and ten sergeants, transferred from regiments in the Philippines, joined to-day. The men whom this detachment replaces left early in August, so the regiment has been short that number, together with fourteen more non-commissioned officers, for nearly four months.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 3, 1915.

Nearly 300 people were present at the brigade pavilion Saturday afternoon as guests of the officers of the 18th Infantry to hear the returns of the Army-Navy game. A large platform and blackboard were erected, the building connected by direct wire with the Western Union, and each play was recorded and plotted as received. Lieutenants Landis and McDermott made

the announcements, while Lieutenant McNabb diagrammed the plays. The 18th Infantry orchestra furnished music for dancing and accompanied the West Point rooters in their football songs and class yells. Tea and refreshments were in charge of Mrs. Hulme.

Captain Leonori had dinner Sunday for Major and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy and Miss Evelyn Murphy. Colonel Hasbrouck has been attached to the regiment, and there is a rumor that the Colonel is to be assigned to command the 22d Infantry. The ladies' bridge club met with Mrs. Pirtle on Tuesday. Mesdames Murphy, Hulme, Gibson and Ellis having high scores.

Capt. and Mrs. Bessell were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Peyton on Wednesday. Mrs. Russell C. Hand gave a bridge party Wednesday for Mesdames Murphy, Hulme, Bessell, Tillman, Simonson, Baxter, Schoeffel, Ingram, Cowin, Moody, Lasseigne, Gibson, Morrow, Bennett, Davis, Rutherford, Hersey, Hood, Duke, Graves, O'Loughlin, Delaplane, Piper, Van Vleet, Cecil, Sexton, Dade, Deister and Williams and Miss Lasseigne. General Funston, accompanied by Major Malvern Hill Barnum, C.S., and Capt. Sterling P. Adams, aid, arrived in Douglas Wednesday. Colonel Rogers had luncheon on Thursday for General Funston, Major Barnum and Captain Sterling. The regimental mess gave an informal dinner-dance at the new mess building on Thursday; the 18th orchestra played. General Funston, Major Barnum, Captain Sterling and Lieutenants Pike and O'Donnell were dinner guests of General Davis on Thursday.

A large building, to be used as an amusement hall and moving-picture theater for the enlisted men of the brigade, is being constructed under supervision of the chaplains. The building will have a seating capacity of 4,000. The work is being done entirely by the soldiers, and it is hoped it will be completed this winter.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., Nov. 26, 1915.

Mrs. Bushnell left Wednesday for Los Angeles, to visit her mother, Mrs. Barney. Mrs. Heasley gave a tea Friday for the visiting mothers, Mrs. Hansell, sr., and Mrs. Fletcher, sr. All the ladies on the post were present. Captain Bruns gave a dinner Saturday for Lieutenants Rudd, Ellefson, Blackwell, Altman, Mr. Frost and Mr. Williams.

Capt. and Mrs. Richardson and Dr. and Mrs. Castlen returned from a motor trip to El Paso Saturday night, having gone down for the military tournament. Major and Mrs. Rockhill entertained the Evening Bridge Club Saturday. Mrs. Johnson and Captain Hansell won the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Hansell gave a chaffing-dish supper Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Snow and Capt. and Mrs. Cooper.

Major and Mrs. Rockhill gave a delightful dance Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mesdames Hansell, Johnson, Cooper, Fletcher, Richardson, Lloyd and Snow, Dr. and Mrs. Castlen, Captain Bruns, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Weed, Lieutenants Rudd, Ellefson, Blackwell and Altman, Mr. Frost and Mr. Williams. Thanksgiving dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cooper were Capt. and Mrs. Hansell, Madame Hansell, Haywood and Susan Hansell; Capt. and Mrs. Johnson's guests were Dr. Sherrill; Capt. and Mrs. Richardson had Mr. Frost, Mr. Williams and Lieutenant Rudd; Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd had Colonel Bushnell, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Mr. Altman and Mr. Kelsch; Capt. Bruns and Lieutenant Ellefson went to Mr. Heasley's. Capt. G. Souard, Turner arrived last week. Mr. Bertram Clayton is the proud possessor of a new Saxon roadster. The enlisted men of Fort Bayard gave an elaborate hop at the amusement hall Wednesday night.

NOTES FROM ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 28, 1915.

Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme entertained for the Monday evening card club, Major Murphy and Mrs. Schoeffel winning the high-score prizes. Mrs. Neel entertained the Tuesday card club with a luncheon at the Gadsden. The high-score winners were Mesdames Gibson, Rand, Pickering and Moody.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilson on Wednesday entertained a large party at a harvest home supper. All were seated at one long table made of boards. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram gave a dinner Thursday for Captains Enoch, Seaman, Lieutenant White, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger. Major and Mrs. Bennett gave a dinner on Thanksgiving Day for Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and Lieutenant Boswell.

Capt. and Mrs. Tillman had dinner Thanksgiving Day for Captain Robertson, Lieutenants Row and Schmidt. Capt. and Mrs. Wieser had dinner Thursday at the Gadsden for Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter, Captain Seaman and Mr. Wright. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin had Thanksgiving dinner in "The Sidway" for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lasseigne, Lieut. and Mrs. Peyton and Miss Myrtle Lasseigne. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel had Thanksgiving dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Scowden, Captains Hannah and Davidson and Lieut. A. J. White. Capt. and Mrs. Cowin had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Lieutenant Hathaway. Among guests entertained at dinner Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. James S. Douglas were Major and Mrs. Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. Peyton had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin.

General Davis was host to a dinner party in camp on Friday at the brigade headquarters mess for Major and Mrs. Morrow, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Budrow, Lieutenants O'Donnell and Pike. An informal reception was held in Camp Douglas Friday at the 9th Cavalry quarters for Lieutenants Winfree and Reinberg, who left Friday afternoon for San Francisco and San Diego, respectively.

The country club entertained with their annual Thanksgiving dance Wednesday evening. The 6th Field Artillery band furnishing the music. Among those who attended the paper chase given by Lieutenants Lonergan and O'Donnell Thanksgiving morning were Capt. and Mesdames Clark, Tillman, Cowin, Major and Mrs. Rand, Lieut. and Mesdames Peyton, O'Loughlin, Drake, Wagner, Davis, the Misses Dade and Murphy and Christianson, Miss Christianson winning the blue ribbon honors.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 4, 1915.

The Misses Margaret and Katherine Collins, of New Orleans, La., who attended the wedding of their brother, Lieut. James L. Collins, and Miss Virginia Stewart, remain as guests of Gen. John Pershing and Miss May Pershing until next week, when they return home. Mrs. Leonard H. Cook, wife of Captain Cook, 6th Inf., was presented with a handsome silver coffee set Sunday by Q.M. Sergt. H. Caplan, on behalf of the non-commissioned officers of Company D, of which Captain Cook was for a long time first lieutenant, as a token of their regard and regret at losing them from the regiment.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howard C. Tatum gave a box party at the El Paso Theater on Tuesday, to see Forbes Robertson in "The Prince of the Third Floor Back." To celebrate the victory of the Army over the Navy in the recent Army-Navy game in New York, a number of the younger officers gave a dinner at the Hotel Sheldon Saturday for thirteen.

Mrs. Thomas F. Schley, who has been quite ill, is recovering. Mrs. Walter Gullion has left El Paso to join Lieutenant Gullion at Douglas, Ariz. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry B. Lewis have left El Paso for a visit to San Francisco. Capt. Allen J. Greer, 16th Inf., from detached service in California, has returned to his regiment in El Paso. Complimentary to Col. Charles W. Taylor, commanding officer, Capt. and Mrs. George W. Moses gave a dinner on Thursday. Capt. Howard R. Hickok, transferred for duty with the 15th Cavalry in the Philippines, has left for San Francisco, whence he and Mrs. Hickok sail on the December transport. Mrs. Ralph H. Leavitt has returned to El Paso after a visit with friends in Topeka.

The Misses Grace V. and Evelyn Sherman Logan, of El Paso, daughters of the late Major Thomas H. Logan, leave next week for Washington, D.C., where they have been appointed as Texas state delegates to the National Suffrage Con-

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vention, and during the convention will be at the New Ebbitt. They will probably remain in Washington for the winter. Mrs. W. L. Simpson gave a tea on Friday in honor of Mrs. Ralph Leavitt, who has returned to the regiment after a visit in the East. The tea table was prettily decorated with pink carnations and pink candles. Mesdames Charles Nulsen and T. H. Monroe poured tea.

Sixteen non-commissioned officers arrived in El Paso this week from the Philippines for service with the 6th Infantry. War maneuvers between the 4th Field Artillery and the Cavalry and Infantry as an imaginary foe were held on the mesa, two miles from the garrison, Monday, in command of Col. Lucien Berry, 4th Art. The El Paso Horse Show was concluded on Saturday. Foremost in the prize-winning events were the horses and polo ponies owned by the Army men, all of which were ridden by their owners. At the Saturday show the 8th Cavalry band played throughout the afternoon.

First Sergt. Henry Sloan, Co. F, 16th Inf., was retired this week after thirty years' service, and left at once for his home in Philadelphia. Prior to his departure Sergeant Sloan was presented with a handsome gold watch by his company, the gift bearing the inscription: "To the last of the Indian campaigners from his comrades." Lieut. O. A. Michaelis, of Co. F, made the presentation speech.

The 4th Field Artillery is holding Sunday evening services at the camp of the 20th Infantry during the absence of the 20th on duty at Douglas, Ariz.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Harlingen, Texas, Dec. 4, 1915.

Col. Robert L. Bullard has won highest score in deer hunting; on Dec. 2 he brought in two fine bucks.

Mesdames Wait C. Johnson, Emmert W. Savage, Agard H. Bailey and George H. Huddleson on Thursday were guests of Mrs. H. A. Gibbs, who took her guests by motor to San Benito. Mrs. George W. Cook, little Misses Olga, Georgia and Alice Cook, reached here Dec. 2 from New York. Captain Cook went "down the road" to Houston to meet his wife and daughters, who received a hearty welcome here Thursday. They will occupy a new bungalow on Monroe avenue. Lieut. Ora M. Baldinger, 26th Inf., who is stationed at Kingsville, was a welcome visitor in headquarters camp this week. Companies K and M, 26th Inf., are located at Kingsville.

Mrs. Lincoln F. Kilbourne was visiting friends here on Wednesday from San Benito. Captain Kilbourne commands Companies E and F, 26th Inf., at San Benito.

Capt. Wait C. Johnson, Lieut. Goodwin Crompton and Capt. George K. Wilson left here Dec. 2 for Point Isabel and Fort Brown, to return the next afternoon, the journey to be made by automobile. Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 26th Inf., was a caller at the camping grounds from his station at San Benito this week.

A duck dinner was given on Tuesday at the officers' mess of the 26th Infantry, which was largely attended. An attractive bungalow is being rushed to completion so that it can be occupied by Christmas by Mrs. Robert L. Bullard, Miss Rose Bullard and Master Bullard, family of Colonel Bullard. The house is on the Boulevard, corner of East street, not far from the camping site of the 26th Infantry. The commanding officer of the regiment lives in camp with his troops, as do all the officers.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 4, 1915.

Capt. Dan Tilford and wife are visiting Captain Tilford's mother, widow of Brigadier General Tilford, in Washington. After the hop Friday Miss Marguerite Heard had ten guests in for a Welsh rabbit. Lieut. Courtland Parker, guest of his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Parker, left Tuesday for New York. Miss Octavia Bullis gave a supper for about twenty-five before the hop. Lieutenant Hixson spent the week-end at Medina Dam.

The big series for the football championship of Fort Sam Houston is now on, and the Engineers thus far seem to be the whole show, providing they can get their men together in the game at one time. Thus far they have been scattered somewhat, but the result has been pretty much the same. This team is one of the heaviest ever seen around here, but it is fast and knows football. The series at the post will probably run into January if Army orders shifting troops do not break up the present program, which is a sort of round robin affair.

Mesdames Parker, Crosby, Ryan, Austin, Wells, Misses Winn, Gray and Marguerite Heard served at the polo tea Sunday. Lieut. Karl Truesdell arrived Thursday from Plattsburg, N.Y., en route to San Francisco, to sail for Honolulu in about a month. He is accompanied by Mrs. Truesdell and his daughter. Lieut. Emil P. Pearson, 14th Cav., is up from Fort Clark on leave. Major J. S. Switzer, A.G., was on the post a few days ago, en route to Eagle Pass. Capt. John S. Chambers, Q.M.C., is a guest at the Gunter Hotel. Capt. Edward A. Hickman, S.C., was on the post this week prior to departure for Honolulu for duty. Lieutenant Miller departed Tuesday for San Diego, to be an instructor in the Army School of Aviation.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert Clarkson will be in San Antonio to spend the holidays with Mrs. Clarkson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Kelso. General Evans and his son and aid, Lieut. Hornsby Evans, were entertained on the post during their recent visit to San Antonio. Gen. and Mrs. James Parker gave a dinner followed by a party at the St. Anthony on Tuesday for Mrs. Cushing, Miss Josephine Woodhull, the Misses Isabelle and T. Crosby, and Lieutenants Parker, Sherman, McQuillan and Crittenberger.

Capt. F. W. Glover, accidentally shot while bird hunting recently near Harlingen, is improving, though he may lose the sight of one eye. Mrs. Glover has quarters temporarily in the bachelor building. Lieut. and Mrs. T. R. Mayo on Monday gave a riding party, complimenting Misses Olive and Alice Gray. After the ride the party was served with a buffet supper in the Mayo quarters.

At the polo game Sunday there were twenty-three players in

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action. Eleven periods in all were played; five teams were engaged. The San Antonio outfit had a first and second team in the field, while the Artillery and Cavalry were represented with strong fours and a post team of the new players among the officers got into action. The Artillery in four periods won a fiercely contested game from the Cavalry, three goals to two. The San Antonio second team won from the post team, two goals to one and one-half. The San Antonio first team defeated the Cavalry line-up, two and one-half to one and three-quarters, but in turn went down before the Artillery, two goals to three. The card was one of the best ever seen here, and some of the individual work was brilliant. Lieutenant Parker, playing his last game here, was a star for the Artillery, for which four Captain Hennessy played his usual brilliant game. This team was the only undefeated one during the afternoon. Lieutenant Milling, of the Aero Squadron, although he had not played for two years, proved a tower of strength for the Cavalry with his fast polo, even on strange mounts. Anderson, of the San Antonio first team, and Armstrong, of the second team, also played clever polo, while Kayton, making his second appearance in a game, did some good riding off.

Major and Mrs. Gray and their daughters, Miss Olive and Miss Alice, left Wednesday for their new station, Laredo. Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter had dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Lands, Mr. and Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. Case, Captain Thompson and Lieutenant McLane. Mrs. Frederick Funston gave a dinner Tuesday in honor of Major and Mrs. Gray and Misses Alice and Olive Gray.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 3, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cowan for Thanksgiving dinner. The regiment are congratulating Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer on the birth of twin daughters at Los Angeles Nov. 28. Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway and Mrs. Weir were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson Saturday.

Mrs. Lasseigne on Monday had five tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. Cyrus A. Dolph. Prizes were won by Mesdames Dolph, Watson and Tillman. The Gadsden bridge club met Monday with Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel; Major and Mrs. Murphy held highest score. The Tuesday bridge club met with Mrs. Pirtle; prizes were won by Mesdames Hulme, Ellis, Schoeffel and Gibson.

Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield are slowly convalescing from the gripe. A five-table bridge party was given by Mrs. Hand on Wednesday; about twenty ladies joined for tea. Mesdames Hulme and Cecil presided at the tea table; prizes were won by Mesdames Gibson, Rutherford, Duke and Davis. Mrs. McCammon and daughter, Julia Marie, left Monday for a month's visit in Wichita, Kas. Captain McCammon will join her later for the holidays and then go to Jefferson Barracks on recruiting duty.

Mrs. Cecil was the luncheon guest of Mrs. Davis on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Leonard have the sympathy of the entire regiment in the death of their little daughter Mary, who died Tuesday of pneumonia. The funeral took place in Douglas on Wednesday. Mesdames Morrow, Yule, Gibson, Schultz and Falk visited Agua Prieta, across the line, on Friday.

Captain Voris has gone to Los Angeles to spend the holidays with his family, who have been there for some months, but will come here in January and live in the McCammon house. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Falk on Friday.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Nov. 24, 1915.

Mrs. Henry G. Learnard, of Ancon, on Wednesday gave an elaborate bridge-jea, and the ladies from Empire attending were Mesdames Larned, Faison, Seigle, Wilson and Rutherford. Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell dined with Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards Monday at their new home on Military Hill, Balboa, other guests being Gen. C. R. Edwards, Colonel Snyder, Miss Bessie Edwards and Mr. Piza, from Costa Rica. Because of a cable telling of the death of a relative, Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse sailed Thursday on the S.S. Panama for New York.

Officers and ladies of the 27th Infantry temporarily stationed on the Zone because of the slide in the canal gave a hop Thursday at Fort Grant in compliment to the three Infantry garrisons permanently stationed here. In the absence of Mrs. Barth, who had to return to the States a few days before, Mrs. J. D. Leitch received with Colonel Barth, and others on the receiving line were Gen. C. R. Edwards, Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory, Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Morton, Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller and Col. and Mrs. S. L. Faison. Before the dance that night Col. and Mrs. Morton were entertained at dinner by Comdr. and Mrs. Cone, of Balboa Heights, and they had as other guests the American Minister, Mr. Price, Miss Selden and Capt. and Mrs. Rose.

Capt. Harry L. Mitchell gave a dinner Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Morton had dinner Friday for Gen. C. R. Edwards, Miss Bessie Edwards, Mr. Piza, Capt. and Mrs. Basset, Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Wagner and Mrs. Larned. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Forbes had with them at dinner Misses Cornelia and Elizabeth Johnson, Marjory Leitch, Ruth Miller and Louise Larned and Lieuts. J. D. Arthur, W. J. Morrissey, William E. Larned,

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Charles Byrne and Paul Murray. Dining with Lieutenant Nolan at the officers' mess were Major and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss De Lasso, Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell and Mr. De Lasso; Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bolling, of Panama, and Lieuts. Will D. Willis, R. E. O'Brien, J. F. Ware and Charles F. Caffery.

After four years as a Y.M.C.A., the Corozal Club House was closed last Sunday night with a public service, conducted by Chaplain J. M. Webb, 27th Inf., and the building has been turned over to the U.S. Army to be used as a post exchange.

Little Katherine Twyman was a guest of Peggy Edwards at Balboa Heights last week-end.

In celebration of the birthday of his sister, Miss Mildred Edgerly, Lieutenant Edgerly invited a number of friends to the club on Sunday to enjoy a surprise supper in Miss Edgerly's honor. A beautiful three-tier birthday cake was the "pièce de résistance." Pauline Moss entertained that night at the club for Miss Aldyla Larned, Sladen Bradley and Ord Chrisman. Capt. and Mrs. Auswell Deitch had with them Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Frith and Capt. and Mrs. Sydney H. Hopson.

"Grandma Sobey," the old missionary and great friend of soldiers and sailors, was the week-end guest of Miss Taylor, and talked to the men's class at the Sunday school and took part in last Sunday evening's service. Dr. John W. Meehan, who several months ago took his wife to the States because of her health, returned last Friday; Mrs. Meehan, though greatly improved, will not return to the tropics for a while.

To celebrate the fifth anniversary of their marriage, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Partello gave a jolly little dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Noble J. Wiley, Madame Wiley and Lieut. Paul Murray. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Boyers left yesterday to spend a week or ten days on the island of Taboga.

Just a year ago to-day the Buford arrived at Colon with the 5th Infantry on board, and our first milestone has now been passed. What marvelous improvements have taken place here at Empire since our arrival, with such an immense amount of policing up, tearing down of unnecessary buildings, the building of the large post exchange building and a number of other splendid structures, besides the planting of flowers, trees and shrubs and the repairing of the garrison roads, all of which has wonderfully transformed this little bit of our possessions!

WHERE THE RIO GRANDE RUNS TO THE SEA.

Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 27, 1915.

Capt. Townsend F. Dodd is in command of the detachment of the aero squadron in camp about four miles from this city. Lieuts. Arthur R. Christie, Robert H. Willis, jr., and Joseph C. Morrow, jr., S.C., are valued members of the camp of bird-men. Captain Dodd is making some record journeys. Yesterday morning, accompanied by Private Maibon as observer, Captain Dodd started for Harlingen, via Rio Grande City, reaching the headquarters camp of the 26th Infantry in the afternoon. At right angle's route to Harlingen the trip was 110 miles, whereas it would have been on the straight but twenty-five miles. After stopping overnight as guest of the officers of the 26th Infantry, Captain Dodd returned here this morning, having traversed 260 miles. The aeroplane worked beautifully, as only a fifteen-mile wind was encountered.

Thanksgiving Day was duly observed at Fort Brown. Each company or troop mess enjoyed a feast of good things. In the evening a ball was given by the Elks and civilians complimentary largely to the officers and their families stationed here. The 4th Infantry band played for dancing. Among the many in attendance were Col. Evarard E. Hatch, Major and Mrs. F. D. Evans, Capt. George B. Sharon, Capt. and Mrs. John F. Preston, Capt. L. P. Butler, Lieut. Herbert J. Lawes, all 4th Infantry; Lieut. John W. Butts, 3d Cav.

Lieut. Stephen C. Reynolds, 3d Cav., has reported for duty from Fort Sam Houston.

On the night of the 25th, when every one was supposed to be celebrating Thanksgiving, a party of bandits fired upon a camp at Ojo del Agua. As usual Uncle Sam's boys were watch-

ing, so no casualties occurred to them, but ten bandits were captured and two are reported to have been killed.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Nov. 19, 1915.

In honor of her guests, Mrs. Pillow and Mrs. Heatherington, Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow on Tuesday gave a tea, inviting a large number of the ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Wisser poured tea, Mrs. Kennon served chocolate, and Mrs. Day and Mrs. McKinlay presided over the punch. On Tuesday a hop supper for about forty-five guests was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Walter E. Pridgen, their guests later going to the 1st Infantry hop in the pavilion. Col. and Mrs. William W. Forsyth had dinner Tuesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, recently arrived at Casner, and for Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser, Major and Mrs. Butts.

Lieut. and Mrs. William McCleave had dinner Wednesday for thirty, the party later attending the Mounted Service Club hop. Another Wednesday dinner was that given by Lieut. and Mrs. Truby Martin for Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Pfeil, newcomers to the 1st Field Artillery, Lieut. and Mrs. Percy Deshon and Capt. Ned Rehkopf. Capt. George de Grasse Catlin gave a dinner Wednesday for the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Lieut. Edward C. Rose and Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford. Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook is rapidly improving since his recent operation for appendicitis.

A large auction bridge party was given by Mrs. John J. Boniface Thursday in honor of Mrs. John P. Wisser, who received a beautiful arm bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums as a souvenir of the occasion. High scores were held by Mesdames Hunt, Butts and Cook. Mrs. Richard Kimball gave a luncheon for nine Wednesday in honor of her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Montague, from Chattanooga, Tenn.

The 25th Infantry vaudeville took place successfully Thursday evening before a crowded house and an appreciative audience. The motive for the affair was the forming of a contribution for a hospital in Bordeaux, where 500 seriously wounded and blind soldiers are cared for, the patients including soldiers of the Allies and also Germans and Austrians. The program included humorous monologues, dialogues, clog dancing and singing, and wound up with a comical imitation of a prize fight. A number of whistling solos were charmingly given by Mrs. George Steunenberg, accompanied by the 25th orchestra. The sum realized by the evening's entertainment was a little more than \$200.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Nov. 23, 1915.

The post Bridge Club met with Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson Monday. Mrs. George H. Jamerson was hostess and Mrs. Atkinson won the prize. Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Camp, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson since their arrival on the

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GREENWICH, CONN.

Thomas, have moved to their new quarters, No. 30 Canton-
ment. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham were dinner guests
of Lieut. and Mrs. Mettler Sunday.

Mrs. Pearson, mother of Mrs. William R. Dashiell, has al-
most entirely recovered from her recent illness and left the
Department Hospital Monday. Capt. and Mrs. George H.
Jamerson gave a supper party Sunday for eight. Lieut. Philip
B. Fleming, C.E., and Mrs. Fleming, en route to Manila, were
house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler while the Thomas
remained at Honolulu. The transport hop at the Moana Hotel
Saturday was a delightful affair. Lieut. and Mrs. John H.
Sullivan had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. John B.
Richardson. Major Herbert O. Williams sailed for the main-
land Wednesday aboard the Matsonia. He will attend the
Army and Navy football game at New York on Nov. 7 and
expects to be away from Honolulu for two months.

The transport Thomas on Friday brought several new offi-
cers to Shafter and many from leaves. Of the latter three
returned with brides—Lieut. and Mrs. Abraham, whose mar-
riage occurred in Asheville, N.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. Camp, who
were married at Champaign, Ill., and Lieut. and Mrs. Hal-
loran, who were married in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs.
Hartshorn were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson
at dinner Saturday. Mrs. McKellar, wife of Capt. Harry R.
McKellar, M.C., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Alexander,
arrived on the Thomas. Lieut. and Mrs. F. F. Black had
dinner Sunday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Fassett,
S.C., en route to Manila.

Mrs. Scott entertained the post Sewing Society Tuesday.
A jolly supper party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Sullivan
in honor of Miss Dorothy E. Trout, who was at the house
guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cochran. Lieut. and Mrs. John
B. Richardson had dinner Wednesday in honor of Lieut. and
Mrs. Claire Bennett.

The Company F Social Club gave its regular monthly en-
tertainment on Nov. 13. The affair consisted of a dance. The
2d Infantry band furnished the music and about 11:30 the
guests repaired to Company F's barracks, where a delicious
supper was served in the dining hall, which was attractively
decorated. Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum were guests of honor.

Major and Mrs. Powell Fauntleroy, in their new quarters at
Fort Kamehameha, gave a dinner in the nature of a house-
warming. Lieut. and Mrs. Applin gave a dinner at Fort
Ruger in honor of Mrs. Kelly and Mr. Paul Kelly, of Balti-
more, guests of Mrs. Kelly's son, Lieut. Edward L. Kelly.
Lieut. and Mrs. Harold F. Loomis, of Fort Ruger, were guests
of honor at a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Manning Kim-
mel, Jr., at Fort De Russy Wednesday.

Mrs. Sanford W. French was hostess for the Wednesday
Morning Bridge Club at Fort Kamehameha. Mrs. Charles G.
Mettler is house guest of Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart, at Fort
Kamehameha. Capt. and Mrs. Hinkle, of Fort Armstrong,
had luncheon Saturday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Farns-
worth, en route to the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. Norris
Stanton gave a dinner Tuesday at Fort De Russy for Lieut.
and Mrs. Peppin, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimmel, Captain Hatch and
Lieut. G. Van Deusen. Major and Mrs. Edwin Landon were
house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Plister while the transport
was in port. Mrs. John Mather, of Kamehameha, entertained
the Sewing Club Tuesday.

Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield, 2d Inf., arrived unex-
pectedly on Thursday on the Kiyo Maru, from Panama. Colo-
nel Chatfield was ordered here in September and sailed on the
Buford, but that transport has been marooned at Panama and
the Colonel was unable to join his command before this time.
Col. and Mrs. Chatfield are guests of Major and Mrs. William
R. Dashiell, 2d Inf., before moving into their new home. Upon
arrival on the post they were given a concert by the 2d In-
fantry band to welcome them to the regiment. Col. and Mrs.
Chatfield have many friends here and their arrival is wel-
comed by all.

Under the able instruction of Lieut. C. B. Lyman, 2d Inf.,
a big surprise was sprung on the 1st Infantry football team
on Sunday, Nov. 21, when the 2d Infantry eleven won by a
score of 6 to 0. The 2d Infantry team broke into the game
with but a week's practice and proved their knowledge of the
game by holding their opponents all the way. Both teams
played well considering the amount of time that they had had
for practice.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 450.)

First Division.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.
SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell.
At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
REID (destroyer). Ensign James A. Saunders. At the navy
yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Penna-
cola, Fla. Address there.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy
yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At the navy
yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.
WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At the navy
yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy
yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At Penna-
cola, Fla. Address there.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard,
Charleston, S.C. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Pen-
nacola, Fla. Address there.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship
of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At the navy
yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.
city.
TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. Stationship
at the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. L. W. Stevens.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y.
city.
POTOMAC (tender). Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At Almirante
Bay, Panama.
SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Almirante Bay,
Panama.
C-1 (submarine). Lieut. L. F. Reifsnider. At Almirante Bay,
Panama.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Almirante Bay,
Panama.
C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut.
Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. George L. Dickson. At Almirante
Bay, Panama.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. E. H. Williams. At Almirante Bay,
Panama.

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.
OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At Provincetown,
Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the navy
yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At New London, Conn.
E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division, except G-3, in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.
FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At New London,
Conn. Address there.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deen. At New London,
Conn. Address there.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At Newport, R.I.
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygas. At Bridgeport,
Conn. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At New Lon-
don, Conn. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Vaughan W. Woodward.
At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. E. M. Williams. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. C. R. Hyatt. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division
commander.) Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy
yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark.
At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.
city.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R.
Sargent. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the
navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PATASCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohange. At the
navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Miller. In Hay-
tian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At the
navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander).
Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Address there.
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard
Werner, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Wilbert Smith. Sailed Dec. 4
from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send
mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds.
At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley,
master. Sailed Dec. 4 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for
Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempf.
At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Harry N. Hux-
ford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton,
master. Sailed Dec. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guan-
tanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy.
At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Phila-
delphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship
of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. John J. McCracken. At the
navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr.
Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Illinois is in ordinary.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut.
Charles H. Morrison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt.
Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Darrell
P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut.
Stanton L. H. Hazard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson.
At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Downes is in ordinary.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Cleve-
land, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of
Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At Topolo-
hamo, Mexico.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh.
On the West coast of Mexico.
BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C.
Ellis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr.
Thomas J. Senn. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

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CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr.
George W. Williams. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin
E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr.
Edwin H. Campbell. On the West coast of Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark
D. Stearns. On the West coast of Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Stand-
ley. At San Diego, Cal.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At
San Diego, Cal.
IROQUOIS (tender). Bsn. Frank Bruce. At San Diego, Cal.
JUSTIN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Niels S. Hanson,
master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D.
Prideaux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton,
master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith,
master. On the West coast of Mexico.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

IRIS (flagship to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Ross S.
Culp. Sailed Dec. 4 from San Diego, Cal., for Guaymas,
Mexico.
First Torpedo Division.
Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Alexander
Sharp. Sailed Dec. 4 from San Diego, Cal., for Guaymas,
Mexico.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. Sailed
Dec. 4 from San Diego, Cal., for Guaymas, Mexico.
PERRY (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut.
H. A. McClure. Sailed Dec. 4 from San Diego, Cal., for
Guaymas, Mexico.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. Sailed Dec.
4 from San Diego, Cal., for Guaymas, Mexico.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. Sailed Dec.
4 from San Diego, Cal., for Guaymas, Mexico.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At
San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San
Diego, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. B. O. Wills. At San Diego,
Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At San
Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island,
Cal.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At the navy
yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. H. B. Berry. At the navy yard, Mare
Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At the navy
yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William F. Newton, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San
Diego, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At San Diego,
Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Diego,
Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Diego,
Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Loury. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John
W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship
of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the
navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A.
Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address
mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr.
George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
Address there.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr.
Ralph M. Griswold. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco,
Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Sumner
E. W. Kittelle. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut.
Comdr. Manley H. Simons. Sailed Dec. 6 from San Fran-
cisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Harold
G. Bowen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
Address there.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut.
Sam C. Loomis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Ad-
dress there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:
Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. Stanford E. Mcses. At Yokohama, Japan.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. At Shanghai, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign J. B. Timberlake. At Hong Kong, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. Sailed Dec. 6 from Swatow, China, for Hongkong, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.
POMPEY (tender). Ensign Roy Dudley. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Shanghai, China.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon. At Shanghai, China.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Shanghai, China.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Shanghai, China.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, Commander.
MONADNOCK (tender), 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Bttn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. At Manila, P.I.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rocks. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign William M. Quigley. At Manila, P.I.
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

ABAREDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward O. Jones, master. At Shanghai, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Bowers, master. At Shanghai, China.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Ensign Herbert G. Gates. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Bttn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. Gustav Freudentorf. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. George C. Day. Sailed Dec. 5 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Hunt. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Cruising on the coast of Liberia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address there.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Riley F. McConnell. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Lieut. Jacob L. Hydrick. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cooke. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. Sailed Dec. 6 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PRINCETON (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Send mail there.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karna. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Dec. 5 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Marshall Collins. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August C. Wilhelm. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VILKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. Sailed Dec. 3 from Tampico, Mexico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Bttn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Bttn. Thomas Macklin. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Chief Bttn. Thomas James. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.
NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). Capt. F. S. McMurray. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. At Boston, Mass.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). Capt. A. H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Chief Bttn. John Mahoney. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk.
Bailey, Annapolis.
Barney, Norfolk.
Biddle, Annapolis.
Blakely, Newport.

De Long, Charleston.
Dahlgren, Charleston.
Morris, Newport.
Thornton, Charleston.
Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Mare Island, N.Y.
Arapaho, Mare Island.
Obchaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iwana, Boston.
Massachusetts, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohave, Puget Sound.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeet, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Tecumseh, Washington.

Tillamook, Mare Island.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.
Wabana, New York.
Waban, Guantanamo.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite.
Rickett, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebag, Charleston, S.O.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Buffalo, Mare Island.
Constellation, Newport.
Constitution, Boston.
Duncan, Boston, Mass.
General Alava, Cavite.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Relief, Olongapo.
Pampanga, Olongapo.

Rainbow, Mare Island, Cal.
Iowa, Philadelphia.
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
Miantonomah, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Olympia, Charleston.
Sterling, Philadelphia.
Terror, Philadelphia.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.
Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.
Elfrida, Washington, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Washington, N.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gardner, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Isle de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.
Hudson, St. Louis.
MacKenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Quincy, Ill.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

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Capt. Davis B. Wills, A.P.M., in charge of A.P.M. Office, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.A. and L., Asst. Adj. and Insp.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paym.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

1st Brigade, Marine Corps, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Col. L. W. T. Waller commanding; 3d Co., attached to Brig. Hqrs. Artillery Battn., 1st, 6th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap commanding.

1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d, 23d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole commanding.
2d Regt., 7th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane commanding.
4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; 25th, 28th, 31st, 32d and 34th Cos., temporarily on U.S.S. San Diego; 2d Battalion,

Major William N. McKelvey; 26th and 27th Cos., Marine Bks., Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. Berkeley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay (temporarily at Port-au-Prince, Hayti).
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 2d Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Clifford P. Meyer.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.
M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theodore E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville.

M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Nutting.
Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d, 10th Cos., Capt. Logan Feland.

M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Lieut. Col. Albertus W. Catlin.

N. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. C. M. Perkins.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas H. Brown.
M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Charles F. B. Price.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. Tom D. Barber.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.
M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. Arthur A. Raceot, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. Edward H. Conger.

M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.

M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Sinclair.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.

8th Company, U.S.S. Kearsarge (temp.), Capt. Richard M. Cuts.
14th Company, U.S.S. Kentucky (temp.), Capt. Edward B. Cole.

M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, 1st Lieut. William C. Wise, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainard.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Oregon, Capt. Frederick A. Ramsey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Prairie, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. Herbert J. Hirsinger.
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardner.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.

M. Det., U.S.S. Southery, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas C. Turner.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.

M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, 1st Lieut. William D. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Washington, Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.

M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

There is a trace of the spirit of '76, a spirit all too rare in this day and generation of the Republic, in this letter, signed "Daughter of a Common Soldier," which was printed in the New York Times. The writer's father came back from his four years' service in the Civil War broken in health, but her mother was not afraid to marry him and join in the struggle against poverty. They had four children. She writes: "There were hard times—patched and faded clothing for us children, work from a very early age, making our own way through college. We came out of it fairly well. One of us, the youngest, got his university degree. We are all established now. Of course, we have always had to help our parents. We children might have done better had we had financial backing instead of having to give help at home. We are very ordinary citizens as it is. But I am certain that nothing my father could have gained in the money world, no ease and luxury and social advantage for his family, could have sown the seeds of patriotism, love of justice, honor and pride in our flag which his career as a common soldier engendered in us. My mother was an idealist. We heard little about the glory and pomp of battle; what was held before our eyes, understanding little at first, more and more as years went on, was the Cause, the glory of giving one's life if need be to the cause in which one believed. I remember being taken, when a very small child, to some sort of parade in which the G.A.R. had part. There was music and marching, and when the regiment went past there was my father (he had been a color sergeant), limping along in his place, carrying the flag—a glorious, great flag that streamed out above him, above us all, the very jewel of the world to my childish eyes, symbol of all that was most noble, most worth defending. And my father was part of it! Proud thought for a child! He had suffered and fought and given himself for it; and I had part in his heritage."

What promises to be an important invention for aeroplanes has been practically demonstrated by Colonel Maitland, of the British Naval Air Service, who on Nov. 27 jumped with a parachute from an aeroplane, which was 10,000 feet in the air. He landed safely. "Someone has to do it," he said. "There is only one person I care to ask. I will make the attempt myself." It took the Colonel fifteen minutes to make the descent, but he solved his problem.

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In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assailing and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer today, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

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